

215 n 8





THE  
HISTORY  
of the Moderne Pro-  
testant Divines,

Containing their Pa-  
rents, Countries, Education,  
Studies, Lives, and the  
yeare of our Lord in  
which they dyed.

With a true register of all  
their severall Treatises, and Wri-  
tings that are extant.

---

Faithfully translated out of  
*Latine* by D.L.

---

*The Righteous shall be had in everlasting  
remembrance.*

---

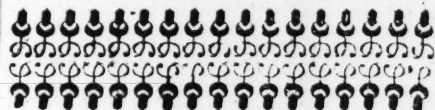
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OF

PHILIP MORRIS

JAN 13, 1939



TO THE RIGHT  
Worshipfull Knights,  
Sir PAUL PINDAR,  
Sir IOHN WOLSTENHOLME,  
Sir ABRAHAM DAVVES, Sir  
JOHN JACOB, Farmers of  
the Custome-House to the  
*Kings most Excellent Ma-  
jesty, all happinesse  
wished.*

Right Worshipfull,

**THAT** my *Inten-  
tion* was devoted  
to your *Worships*, ap-  
A 4 peares

---

*The Epistle*

---

peares by this Presentati-  
on, and that my Inten-  
tion hath rightly dire-  
cted my Presentation,  
will easily bee seene; for  
where could these faith-  
full *Witnesses* that are  
dead, have had fairer  
hopes of *Tuition*, than by  
you who are living *Wit-  
nesses* of the same *Truth*  
most of them have con-  
stantly suffered for: some  
of them were *Exoticke*,  
some *Natives*, all of the  
same

---

*Dedictory.*

---

same *Faith* : **G O D S**  
Word commends the  
protection of the *former* ; *Grace* and *Nature* both plead for  
the other : Some of  
them that were *Strangers* , had faire protection and good provision  
in this *Kingdome* , and  
were publickly grac'd &  
allowed in the famous  
*Schooles* of our *Vniversities* ; and some of ours,  
upon the change of *Religion* ,

---

*The Epistle*

---

*ligion*, found presently a  
*Reciprocall* requitall in  
their chiefest *Hanstowns*:  
Both one and the other  
were worthy *Agents* in  
the *Church* of GOD; and  
their *Workes* ( the never  
dying *Monuments* of  
their Fame ) will praise  
them in the *Gates*; they  
were so eminent *Lights*,  
that my *Encomium* will  
rather seeme to lessen  
than *augment* their lustre;  
however, I have striven  
(as

*Dedictory.*

(as much as I could) to revive their *Memories* from the grave of *Oblivion*.

And (Right Worshipful) if you but receive as much comfort by *Reading* of their *Workes*, as I have done by the *Editition*, I am fully perswaded, your *Worships* will rest satisfied, and I shall not be taxt for presumption: Disdaine not therefore, I pray you, to *Patronize* those, whom I doe beleeve

*The Epistle*

---

leeve ere this, GOD, *the*  
*Father of the Faithfull,*  
hath registred for his own  
*Sonnes in the Booke of*  
*Life.*

I neede not blazon  
your *Worthy and Religi-*  
*ous actions* to the World,  
when as both *Church* and  
*State* adorned, and great-  
ly beautified by them,  
doth, and will, for ever e-  
ternize your *Pietie* and  
*Vertues* to succeeding po-  
sterity. I onely wish the  
rich



rich men of this age, either to imitate your doings, or be ashamed that they follow not such Eminent examples : Go on still I exhort you, and in due time you shall reape the recompence of reward.

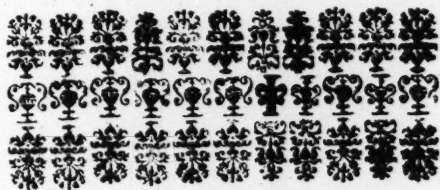
Your Worships that so much love GODS Temple, I hope, will vouchsafe to receive and entertaine these famous men, who have been the  
Lords

*The Epistle, &c.*

Lords Embassadors in  
his Church here, and are in  
the Celestial Temple with  
him in Glory: So wishing  
all your Worships the  
like happinesse with his  
Saints, when you shal be  
dissolved: and praying  
for your prosperity on  
earth, with length of  
dayes; I referre my selfe,  
and all my endeavours to  
Him and your worthy  
selves, being,

Your Worships in all Chri-  
stian Offices,

*Donald Lupion*



# To the Christian Reader.

**I** Have here sent  
to the view of the  
World, the lives  
of these Reverend Mo-  
derne Writers, whose  
Actions in their Studies do  
suf-

---

To the Reader.

---

*sufficiently declare what they did ; and what they suffered in the cause of our Saviour JESUS. I found them in Latine, and I thought it might bee some profit to our times to make them speake English : They were in their times great Antagonists to the Roman cause, and it is pittie their Memories should perish, or that they should not bee generally knowne, who generally*

---

To the Reader.

---

*nerally did so much good in  
the Church of God, a-  
gainst all oppositions in their  
dayes.*

*For their Effigies or  
Icons, they are, not of  
my Invention, but ta-  
ken to the Life : Some  
by Albertus Durerus,  
and the others by that  
Famous Henry Hondi-  
us : onely I desired to  
have them done in lesser  
a Plates,*

---

To the Reader.

---

Plates, for the profit of  
the Buyer. Reade their  
lives without prejudicate  
Opinion, admire their  
Diligence and Vigilancy,  
imitate their Vertues  
and Pious performances,  
praise GOD for raising  
such stout Champions  
for defence of the Truth,  
and blame not mee, who  
have laboured thus much  
for your sakes, and will  
(with

---

To the Reader.

---

*(with GODS Blessing)*  
*doe more for your pro-*  
*fit: Who am,*

Yours,

D.L.



A CATALOGUE  
of all the names of the  
*Moderne Divines menti-*  
*tioned in this Booke.*

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The





BERENGARIVS.

**B**Ehold the *Effigies* of  
 this great and worthy  
 Scholler, whose hand and  
 eye poynt towards Heaven,  
 whi-

---

*The History of*

---

whither his Saviour *Iesus* is ascended, in the sight of his Apostles, and shall be there untill his second appearing to iudgement : he is placed first, in time, amongst these famous witnesses : this is that *Berengarius*, a French man, and Arch-Deacon of *Gant*, who was powerfull in the Scriptures, and expert in the writings of the ancient Fathers of the Church, and who with admirable wit and wisdom did prove, that Christ was not carnally in the Blessed Sacrament, and so hindred mainly that grosse error of Popish Transub-

---

*the Moderne Divines*

---

substantiation, which Doctrine hee confuted out of Gods Holy Word, and by the authority of the sincere Fathers, so that his writings went farre and neare, with approbation and admiration, to wit, into *Italy, Germany, France*, and other Territories; and this was in the yeare of our Lord, 1020.

Whereupon, *Leo* the ninth cald a Councell at *Vercellis*, and did in it condemne this Doctrine of *Berengarius*, so also when *Nicholas* the second was Pope, he was cald to a Councell held in *Rome*, where by the bitter menacings

---

*The History of*

---

cings of that Pope, he was  
compel'd to a recantation:  
which did mightily reioyce  
the Pope: insomuch, that he  
sent his recantation to the  
Cities of *Italy, Germany,*  
*France*, as it plainly ap-  
peares in that noted Chap-  
ter, which beginnes, *Ego Be-*  
*rengarius de consecratione di-*  
*stinct secunda*. Wherein, these  
words, full of Blasphemy, are  
by the consent, iudgement,  
and prescript of that Council  
to be read, *I doe beleeeve, that*  
*the Body of our Saviour Iesus*  
*Christ is sensibly in the Sacra-*  
*ment*. Et in veritate manibus  
sacerdotum tractari & frangi,  
&



*the Moderne Divines.*

& fidelium dentibus atteri.

But it is not the malice of thy Adversaries (oh *Berengarius*) that can wrong thy innocence, for thou hast by holy Scriptures and Fathers confirmed thy words, and convinced their madnesse; the purity of it appeares, even in the writings of thy Adversaries, even by *Lanfranck* himselfe, that *Longobard*, who was a man so full of subtilty and policy, especially in Schoole Divinity, that it tooke name from him: nay, he was so eminent in learning, that the learning of *St. Augustine* and *Hierome*, was not esteemed

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*The History of*

---

med of, and so this *Lanfrank* proved the Popes Champion, in this question of Transubstantiation, which is the soule, as it were, of the *Masse*, and thereupon he had the Arch-Bishopricke of *Canterbury* given him; nay, for defending this so stiffely, Pope *Alexander* the second, the successor to *Nicholas*, did rise up to honour this *Lanfranck*, and indeede the upholders of the Romish cause doe all mainly bustle to defend this: so that Pope *Urban* the fourth, in the yeare 1264 did ap-  
poynt a solemne Feast for it, with Processions, Torchcs,  
Banners,

*the Moderne Divines.*

*frank* Banners, and all other solemn-  
*mpi-* nities, and did give upon that  
*ran-* day many *Indulgences*, and  
the out *Thomas Aquinas* to prove  
*asse,* it to be necessary by *Types*,  
the *Figures*, and shadowes out  
*ter-* of the Old Testament.

de- But *Berengarius* testified  
pe sufficiently his griefe and  
ac- wonderfull sorrow, and assu-  
up med new courage, and so de-  
ad fended to the last what for-  
he merly he had written, and so  
n- departed this life a famous  
so champion of Christ Iesus: hee  
n, sleepest in peace till the last  
o- Trumpet shall awake him to  
meete our Lord at his com-  
ming to Iudgement. And his  
Effigies

---

## *The History of*

---

Effigies as you see, was had by the helpe of Master *Francis Molineus*, who was a Deane, a learned man, and studious of Antiquities.

*Berengarius* writ a Booke of the Body and the Blood of Christ in the Sacrament, in which he defends and confirms his Tenents by the Scriptures and Fathers; and in the same booke hee doth write of the *Antichristian Church*, and renounces his former yeelding absolutely, and tearmes that Councell plainly, *Consilium vanitatis*. For so *Benno* a Cardinal in *Hildebrands* life, saith, that then the Romish Clergy, was full of treachery and avrice.

*John*



IOHANNES HVS.

**T**HIS Famous instru-  
ment of GODS  
Church, seemes to  
have taken his first vigour  
B and

and courage from our English *Wickliffe*: he was borne in *Prague*, the *Metropolis* of the Kingdome of *Bohemia*, and proved a famous preacher in that flourishing Vniversity, he was Pastor of a Church in that towne, called the *Bethleemish* Kirch, where his Doctrines did iudicially oppose the Popes proceedings; hence Pope *Alexander* the fifth, condemned him for an Heretique. In his time things tooke not good successe in the Church of *Rome*, for the *Cardinals* falling out amongst themselves, they chose three Popes: divers Kings tooke it  
ill

ill that the Church of *Rome* should be thus divided. Then in the yeare of Grace, 1414. there was a Councell held at *Constance*, for the redresse of these mischiefs, which now were got into the *Roman* Church. To this Councell was *John Hus* called, by the Authority of the Emperor *Sigismund*, who had past his word faithfully for his safe comming thither, and for his returne from thence; he obeyd the Emperor, and trusted to his promise; but coming thither, neither was the Emperor *Sigismunds* promise availeable for his safety; for

it was contradicted by that Councell, and he cast into prison, with this censure. First, that faith in promises was not to be kept with Heretiques, and that though *Sigismund* promised him safe conduct thither, yet he promised not to safe guard him at his departure, and if he had, it was of no validity or force. The *Bohemians* intercede for him, but in vain; with such eagernes and zeale did those *Roman* Agents prosecute their cause, and therefore adiudged both his person and his workes to bee burned: and when some of them



them would have had him shaven, and others denyed it; so that they could not agree: *Hus* pleasantly turning to the Emperor *Sigismund*, laid, *Though all these my Adversaries bee cruell enough, yet they cannot agree in the manner of the performing it.* At the last, they set a triple Crowne of Paper upon his head, and so upon the sixth day of *July*, the yeare following being 1415, this great scholler was burned.

The *Bohemians* upon his death rose in Arms, and their Generall was *Ziska*, a stout and valiant Captaine, and  
B 3            they

they had admirable successe. This *John Hus* did write diuers workes. They are Printed at *Nurenburgh*, in *Montanus* and *Nuberius* Shop. 1558.

1. *An explication of the Lords Prayer, the Creed, the ten Commandements, of Sinne, Marriage, of the Knowledge and Love of God, of the seaven deadly finnes, of the Lords Supper, &c.*

2. *Of Peace, 68. Epistles written a little before the Councell of Constance.*

3. *A Treatise of Tithes.*

4. *A Treatise of the Church.*

5. *A booke of Antichrist.*

6. *Of the Kingdome, people, life, and manners of Antichrist.*

7. *Of*

7. *Of the unity of the Church,  
and of Schismes.*

8. *An History of the Acts  
of Christ, out of the 4 Evange-  
lists.*

9. *An History of the passion  
of Christ, with Notes.*

10. *Explication of the 7 first  
Chapters of the 1 Ep. to the Cor.*

11. *Vpon the Canonick E-  
pistles of the Apostles, 7 Commen-  
taries.*

12. *Of worshipping of Images.*

He spoke at his death, that  
within a hundred yeares,  
God would call them to ac-  
count for his sufferings.



HIERONYMVS PRAGENSIS.

**H**IS worthy Instru-  
ment, hath his name  
from the place of his birth;  
for hee was a *Bohemian* by  
birth,

birth, and as you view the Effigies, so may you conclude of his Physiognomy; there is one that commends him deeply, and yet not without cause; the words he useth of him, after he had praised his outward liveliness, are, *Erat Hieronymus vir animo, Corpore, forma, eruditione, virtute, & eloquentia insignis, id est, Hierome was a man famous for spirit, Comeliness, Learning, Vertue, Eloquence*: His place of abode was at *Iberling*, not past a Dutch mile distant from *Prague*: When hee stood in defence of *Hus* and his Country, hee could not get protection

tection from the Emperor, but in his travaile was taken by one *Croft*, & so bound was carried to *Constance*; here the whole troope of his adversaries being met, furiously set upon him.

1. *Gerson*, that noted Chancellor of *Paris*, publicly produc'd many things, and objected some new tenents and propositions, which he had formerly delivered in the City of *Paris*, and that by those his new conclusions, he had disturbed the whole Vniversity.

2. The Chancellor of the Vniversity of *Collen* objected  
against

pr, against him, an Oration which  
en he had formerly delivered in  
as that place.

3. The Master of the V-  
niversity of *Heidelbergh*, car-  
rying himselfe loftily in his  
Chaire, declared that he had  
uttered some strange opini-  
ons in that Accademy, and  
so did divers others.

This *Hierome* of *Prague*  
thundered against the ill  
lives of the *Romish* Monkes  
and Friars, demonstrated  
their Pride, Covetousnesse,  
Lusts, &c. of that state:  
whereupon he was condem-  
ned to be burned, for which  
he was resolutely prepared,

as

as it appeared by his valour  
and contempt of death, (even  
at the stake it selfe) for stand-  
ding at the stake bound, the  
Executioner kindling the fire  
behinde him, *Hierome* cald to  
him, and bade him kindle it  
before his face, for (said he) I  
am not affraid of it; for had  
I, I had not come hither at  
this time, having had so many  
opportunities offered mee to  
escape it. The whole City of  
*Constance* admired this mans  
constancy, and Christian-like  
magnanimity in the suffering  
this death. It is not certaine,  
whether he set out any thing  
in print or not, but certaine it  
is,



along with that many brave Manuscripts, and worthy Orations, had in sundry Vniversities, with his Letters, and conclusions, went to the fire as well as the Author, who delivered up himselfe a pleasant sacrifice into the hand of his Saviour Iesus, whom hee so dearely loved, for as one sung of him, that he should say at the giving up of the Ghost.

*Hanc animam in flammis offero  
Christe tibi.*

*Erasmus*

ERASMV<sup>s</sup> ROTERDAMVS.

**H**ee was borne at *Rotterdam*, upon *St. Simon and Judes* Eve, and lived 57 years; his Mothers name was *Margaret*,

aret at Zevenbergen : His fathers name was *Everard* : He had two unckles almost ninety yeares old a peece: his education was at *Deventer Schoole* nine yeares ; *Peter Winchell* being his Tutor, once chiefe Schoole-master at *Goud* , so sent to *St. Hertogen Bosch* : here he was solicited to enter into a Cloyster to turne Monke, they gave him time to resolve, he answered, *Hee was too young to know the world, unsitter to know a Cloyster, because as yet, hee knew not himselfe* : yet at last he had bound himselfe to that life, being drawne by the strong per-

perswasions of one *Cornelius* his Chamber-fellow at *Deventer*, living then at *Stein*, nere *Goud*; hee told him the holinesse of that kinde of life, rich furniture and copiousnesse of Bookes, the rest and tranquility of minde, with the Angel-like society of the Brethren: The first that tooke notice of him, was *Henry* Bishop of *Bergh*; but this Bishop missing (for want of meanes) a Cardinalship, gave leave to *Erasmus* to travell to *Paris*, with promise of yearely maintenance, but failed, a fault too frequent in great men. Here  
falling

falling sicke by ill dyet, hee  
returned to his Lord Bishop,  
and was nobly entertained,  
and recovering health, hee  
went amongst his owne  
friends againe into *Holland*,  
but staid not, but departed  
againe for *Paris*: he was a-  
fraid to study Divinity, least  
mistaking the grounds, hee  
should be termed Heretique.  
But the Plague raging in  
*Paris* a whole yeare, he went  
to *Lovaine*: but he had seene  
*England* before, and his no-  
ble *Macenas*, the Lord *Mont-*  
*ioy*, where he was wonde-  
rously entertained, and writ  
a Booke in the praise of the  
C King

King and all England, hence he had the favour of the Arch-bishop of Canterbury but from hence he went into Italy, and stayed at Bononia. Now hee was almost forty yeares old; hence he went to Venice, where he printed his *Adagies*, so he passed to Patavia, thence to Rome, where he was much esteemed of by Raphael Cardinal of St. George; he had meanes enough if Henry the 7. K. of England had lived: at last hee returned for Brabant, and was admitted into Charles the 5. Emperors Councill, by the helpe of Iohn Silvagius great Chancellor. All

All his workes are printed  
at Basil, sold by Hierome  
Froben. 1540 in Folio, being  
9. Tomes.

1. Containes those things which  
conduce to the Latine and Greeke  
tongues. Divers Translations of  
Greeke Orators, Poets, Tragedi-  
ans, Morals, Similes, Colloquies;  
Declamations, Epigrams.

2. 1000 of Proverbs, his Attica  
Musa, and Cornucopia full of all  
manner of learning.

3. His Epistles.

4. Containes institutions of  
Manners, Apothegmes, Instituti-  
ons of princes, with divers others.

5. Enchyridion of a Christian  
souldier : his Commentaries upon

some Psalmes, Prayers, institution  
of Christian marriage : many  
Treatises Theologicall.

6. The New Testament, with  
Annotations.

7. Paraphrases upon the New  
Testament.

8. Some things translated out  
of Greeke into Latine out of St.  
Chrysostome, Athanasius. O-  
rigen. Basill.

9. Many Apologies against  
detractors of his workes.

Fabricius.

*Clauditur exigua Rotorodamus Humo.*

*Martinus*





MARTINVS LVTHERVS.

**H**is Luther was borne  
in a Dorpe in Saxony,  
named Isleben, his pa-  
rents were not eminent, ei-

C 3

ther

ther in wealth or honour ; he was brought up carefully in the liberall Arts, and being of an excellent wit, and a great courage and magnanimous spirit, he left the Cloystered life, being graced with the stile, of Doctor in Divinity, (not unworthily) having a charge of soules in *Saxony* : he preached Gods Word constantly and zealously : He spoke much against Indulgences and Popes Pardons, and Bulls sold by *Teccelius* : He received his degree of Doctor, by the intreaty of the Duke of *Saxony*, and the Vniversity, being then

then of the Order of St. *Augustine*, by the hands of Doctor *Stupitius*, who seeing *Luther* something willing to refuse that degree, told him, that God had much worke to be performed by the wisdom of Learned men, and intended to use his labours in that kinde. *Maximilian* the Emperor reading with great delight the disputations of *Luther* against *Teccelius*, gave speciall command to Doctor *PfEfinger*, that hee should defend this man safely: for he saw that his Labours and workes would in short time be very

necessary and usefull against the iniuries and contrivings of the Bishop of *Rome* ; but *Luther* going on , did write couragiously and sharply against that See ; insomuch, that he is reputed of many to bee carried with too much zeale : Hee was called to appeare at *Wormes* , but being dissuaded from the iourney by some of his friends, in regard the Adverse part were strong, he answered resolutely , that he would appeare in that place , *Though all the Tiles of Wormes were Divels.* *Luther* spoke some things, which he said should come to passe

asse, and so indeed they tell  
out. One was, which he writ  
to *Scnepius* Doctor of *Theolo-*  
*gy*, that after his death, many  
of his followers would fall  
away; and that, what neither  
would bee done against the  
Church of God, by the *Turke*  
nor the *Pope*, should be done  
by some of his followers:  
who hating those of the Re-  
formed Religion, did main-  
taine that vaine Idoll of *Vbi-*  
*quity* with *Brentius* and *Sme-*  
*delinus*, and leane to the Ro-  
mish cause: Another was, that  
when *Charles* the Emperor  
should oppose against the  
Gospell of Christ, that then  
he

he would lose all his dominions in Low *Germany*, and so it came to passe in his son *Philips* reigne, who striving to advance the *Roman* cause, lost the Spread Eagle, for thereupon the united States revolted, and defended their owne liberties against the houses of *Spaine* and *Austria*. Well, after a great deale of labour to advance the Gospel, and to abate the power of *Rome*, this great Heroicke spirit, gave up his Spirit into the hands of his Maker. All or the most part of his works are printed in High Dutch & Latine by *Sigismund Sueve*:  
most

most of those that are extant,  
are here numbred.

1. *Proposition of Penitents  
and Indulgences.*

2. *A disputation of the Popes  
power.*

3. *An Epistle to Silvester  
Cajetan.*

4. *Epistles to them of Breme,  
to the Brethren in Holland,  
Brabant, Flanders, and to  
Charles the fift, Duke of  
Saxony*

5. *An Appeale from the Pope  
to a Councell.*

6. *Of the freedome of Monks.*

7. *The difference betwixt  
true Bishops and those of the Ro-  
mish Church.*

8. *Of*

8. *Of the Priesthood, Lawes, and Sacrifices of the Pope, against Henry the eight King of England.*

10. *Against those who deny marriage to Priests.*

11. *Axiomes of Erasmus for Luthers cause.*

12. *Confession of faith exhibited to the Emperor at the Commencement at Augusta.*

13. *An Apology for the Augustin confession.*

14. *Epistles to his Friends, to Princes, to divers Common-weales, to Cities, to Churches.*

15. *To Councells.*

16. *Disputations.*

17. *Ser-*



17. Sermons.

18. The whole Bible translated out of Hebrew into high Dutch.

— — — Mens quæis, Impura venite,  
Hic etenim <sup>Actus</sup> sordida corda lavat.

Phil.



PHILIPPVS MELANTHON

**F**ITLY may this man  
follow *Luther*, being  
both at one time famous;  
and indeed *Luther* could ne-  
ver

ver have found a more faithfull and trustier friend, than this *Melancthon* : For *Luther* was vehement, *Melancthon* milde; *Luther* couragious, *Melancthon* warily fearefull; *Luther* was fit for the Pulpit, *Melancthon* for the Schooles; *Luther* onely for plaine Divinity, *Melancthon* was excellent in all manner of Philosophy; so that his fame was onely among such as were full of zeale that way, but *Melancthon* was renowned of all that heard him, or reades his workes: For his learning was not onely *Theologie*, but *Philosophy*, and even an *Encuclopædia*  
of

of all variety of learning: By these two *Wittenbergh* was as famous as *Rome* it selfe: These Learned men fetcht Students from severall quarters to heare them: *Melancthon* bred up many a rare Schoole-master, and excellent *Theologues*, which furnished most part of *Germany*: his fame was not onely great for Learning in the City of *Wittenbergh*, but also in forraine parts, nay with his very **A**dversaries, who not onely praised him for that, but also for moderating his spirit, and for his dexterity in the managing all his actions . and

and Disputations, so that King *Francis*, the first King of *France*, (whose name will bee ever fresh among the Learned) sent an Embassador and Letter, in which, and by whom, hee earnestly desired *Melancthon* to come into *France*, that by his Conference and Councell, matters pertaining to the *Church* and *Religion* might bee fairely decided, and determined, where he used such affability and sweetnesse of behaviour and carriage, that he wrought there very effectually, and gained the love, even of his opponents: he was the most

D

car-

earnest against that poynt of Transubstantion, and no waves favoured that poynt of the *Lutherans*, either of the *Vbiquity*, or *Consubstantiation*. So when this learned light had laboured hard to reform both Doctrin and Discipline of the Church; and when hee had exercised his Pen to the publishing of many rare and profitable works to the Church of Christ, hee yeelded up his soule to God: All his writings were printed at *Basil*, in the yeare of Grace, 1544. and 1545. by *Hervagius*, being 5. *Tomes*, the names of which, I have here inserted. Tome

**Tome 1.**

1. *Commentaries upon Genesis.*
2. *Vpon the Proverbs of Salomon.*
3. *Briefe explications upon some Psalmes.*
4. *Annotations up St. Matth. upon St. Iohn.*
5. *Vpon the first Epistle to the Corinthians.*
6. *An apologie for Luther, against those Parisians.*
7. *Against Anabaptists.*
8. *Sentences of the Fathers of the Lords Supper.*
9. *Of the qualification of Princes, of the Law-suites of Christians.*
10. *Of the Tree of Consan-*  
D 2 *gui-*

*guinity and Affinity of the Church  
of Synods, and of Ecclesiastique  
writers.*

*Tome 2.*

- 1. Commentaries on the Epistle  
of St. Paul to the Romans.*
- 2. Another on the same.*
- 3. Schoole notes on the Colof.*
- 4. Common places of Divinity.*

*Tome 3.*

- 1. A Confession of Faith.*
- 2. A Catechisme.*
- 3. A briefe method of Prea-  
ching : of the office of a Preacher,  
and of attaining to skil in Divi-  
nity.*
- 4. Theologicall disputations.*
- 5. An Epistle to Carthusia-  
nus of vovves.*

*6. An*



6. *An Epitome of the Doctrine of the Reformed Church.*

7. *An Epistle to Iohn Earle of Weda.*

**Tome 4.**

1. *Philosophicall workes.*

2. *Commentaries upon the soule, cald De Anima.*

3. *Vpon Aristotles Ethicks.*

4. *Epitome of Morall philosophy.*

5. *Vpon Aristotles Politiques.*

**Tome 5.**

1. *A Latine Grammar.*

2. *A Greeke Grammar.*

3. *Logicke. Rhetoricke.*

4. *Enarrations on Hesiods workes.*

5. *Words fit for measures*

D 3 *and*

*and Arithmetique.*

*6. Epigrams.*

These were Printed by *Hervagius* ; but there are divers others set forth by *Christopher Pezzelius* professor of the Schoole of *Breme*.

1. *An Admonition and Premo-  
nition to those that reade the  
Alcoran.*

2. *A defence for the Marri-  
age of Priests.*

3. *Commentaries on Daniel.*

4. *A discourse on the Nicene  
Creed.*

5. *Vpon Luthers life and death.*

6. *Many Schoole notes on Ci-  
cero's Epistles.*

7. *Translations of Demo-  
sthenes*

*Athenes and Plutarch.*

8. *Greeke and Latine Epigrams.*

9. *Two Tomes of Epistles.*

10. *Carion his Chronologie enlarged, with many Histories.*

By these it is evident, that this worthy Instrument did not hide his Talent, but did imploy it to the glory of God, and the profit of his Church, and so dying in the Lord, hee rested from his labours.

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HVLRICVS ZVINGLIVS.

**A**S all Germany admired  
their Luther, so all  
Switzerland this Zuinglius :  
He was as famous at Tigurum,  
as

as the other at *Wittenbergh*.  
*Zuinglius*, as himselfe testi-  
fies in his worke of Articles,  
which is full of learning, be-  
gan to preach the Gospell in  
the yeare of Christ, one thou-  
sand five hundred and sixe-  
teene: he spoke much against  
the Popes Pardons and In-  
dulgences: This poynt hee  
learned well of his Tutor  
Doctor *Thomas Witenbach* of  
*Biele*, when hee read upon it,  
at a publicke Session of *Di-  
vines* at *Basil*. *Zuinglius* was so-  
lid in all manner of learning  
hee was a diligent searcher  
of the Scriptures, which he  
might the easlier doe, because  
hee

he was so expert in the Holy *Tongues* : he was admirable for refining his owne language ; he was such an Engine against the Popes uniuert proceedings , that their side wanting ability to hurt , did as to *Luther* , by great gifts and presents , as so many baits, strive to allure him to their side and cause , and these enticements proceeded not from meane persons ; but from Cardinals themselves, who lay at *Basil* as Embassadors : There fell betwixt *Luther* and *Zuinglius* a sharp contention, about the *Vbiquitary* presence of Christ in the  
Eu-



*Eucharist. Zuinglius* constant-  
denied : and it is thought  
since , it had beene better for  
the Church of God, if *Luther*  
in that poynt had wanted a  
pen to write , or a tongue to  
speake ; but such infirmities  
accompany the best of men.  
This *Zuinglius* feared neither  
dangers nor death, so that hee  
might preach the Word of  
God. He stir'd up the coura-  
ges of the souldiers for the  
cause of Christian liberty,  
maintaining at that time a  
sharpe warre : he put them in  
good hope of immortality;  
he exhorted , he comforted  
them, nay, hee accompanied  
them,

them, and dyed in the head of the battell. So that one truly saies of him, *Quod pro Aris & focis sanguinem profuderit*. But his Enemies cruelty towards his carcase, is remarkable, that when he was kild, they tooke his body and cut it in foure pieces, and committed it so to the fire. This Battell in which *Zuinglius* fell, was on the 11. of *October*, in the forty fourth yeare of his age, and of our Lord, 1531. His workes are contained in foure Tomes, which are large witnesses for him, and will in all ages speake to his commendation, which  
are.

are here reckoned.

**Tome 1.**

1. *A worke of Articles.*
2. *An exhortation to the whole  
state of Switzeiland.*
3. *A supplication to the Bishop  
of Constance.*
4. *An Epistle to the Senate,  
people, and Church of Toggia.*
5. *Of the certainty and purity  
of Gods Word.*
6. *An answer of the Tigurines,  
to the Bishop of Constance, of  
Idols and Masses.*
7. *An answer to Valentine  
of the authority of the Fathers and  
Doctors of the Church, of Ima-  
ges and Purgatory.*
8. *Institutions for youth.*
9. *A*

9. *A good Shepheard.*
10. *Of two-fold Justice, Divine and Humane.*
11. *Of the choyse and free use of meates, and of scandall.*
12. *Of the Virgin Mary.*
13. *Some treatises of GODS providence.*

## Tome 2.

1. *Of Baptisme against Anabaptists.*
2. *Epistles to Ecchius Faber, and Balthazar Hubmeir.*
3. *Of Originall sinne, to Urbanus Regius.*
4. *Of the Authors of Tumults and Seditions.*

5. *To*

5. *To Matthew Albert of the Lords Supper.*

6. *Of true and false Religion to King Francis.*

7. *A sermon of the Confession of his faith.*

8. *Another to perswade to perseverance.*

9. *An account of his faith to Charles the 5.*

10. *An Epistle to the Princes of Germany, of the reproaches of Ecchius.*

11. *An Exposition of Christian Faith, written to Francis the French King, a little before his death.*

12. *Acts and Conclusions of some Disputations.*

**Tome**

## Tome 3.

1. *Commentaries upon Genesis, Exod, Isaiah, Ieremiah.*
2. *Psalter, out of Hebrew into Latine.*
3. *An Apologie for translating of it.*

## Tome 4.

1. *Annotations upon the 4. Evangelists, and the history of our Saviours passion.*
2. *Vpon the Epistles of St. Paul to the Romans, Corinthians, Philippians, Colossians, Thesalonians, Hebrewes,*
3. *Vpon*

3. Vpon St. Iames, and first  
Epistle of St. Iohn.

These are the Catalogue of  
this Famous instruments la-  
bour : his time was short,  
but he put it out to the best  
use: so that though his yeares  
were but few, yet they were  
well imployed : One gives  
him this *Eulogie*.

*Pastorem pietas fletq; virum patria.*

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Jhoan-



. ICHNES OECVLAMPADIVS.

**I** Should here have placed *Zuinglius*, but I do not strictly observe the Series of time; as the one, so this



this was famous in the City  
of *Basil* in *Switzerland* : Hee  
was a *German* by birth, in the  
towne of *Winsperg*, which is a  
City of note in the *Franks* :  
he tooke the degree of Ma-  
ster of Arts in *Heydelbergh*, and  
applyed himselfe to the stu-  
dy of the Civill Law in *Bo-  
nonia* : hee learned Greeke of  
*Capnio* or *Ruetline*, who is not  
much affected, and he got his  
Hebrew from a certaine Spa-  
niard : when he supplied the  
place of a faithfull Shepheard  
in *Germany*, he was called to  
*Basile* : *Erasmus* of *Roterodam*  
in making the Annotations  
upon the New Testament,

tooke his advice, and used his helpe much in that worke, and thus much he doth ingenuously confesse, that by the helpe and industry of a great Divine, (*viz. OEcolampadius*) not onely eminent for piety, but also excellently well seene in 3 languages, did he set forth to the world that booke. *OEcolampadius* being urged much by his friends, admitted that degree of Doctor in Divinity. Some *Roman* Sophisters at *Basil* could not affect him: he read publicke Lectures in that City, at the desira of the Senate upon the Prophet *Isaiah*: when he applied

plied himselfe to preaching, he did performe that office with singular meeknesse and learning : He turned *St. Chrysostome* into Latine in this place, and *Theophylact*, whom he stiles, *Chrysostomes little Bee*, for gathering such choice Flowers and sweet sentences, from that Mellifluous Father of the Church. he defended the truth against *Ecchius* and *Faber* ; in which controversies, he gained love and commendation, even from his Adversaries : many famous Cities sent to him for advise in the ordering of the Churches affaires: witnesses of this,

are the Cities of *Berne* and *Vl-*  
*mes* ; hee was admirable suc-  
cessfull in appeasing Sects  
and Contentions that arose in  
the Church: Take in particu-  
lar, these commendations of  
him, for godlinesse of life, and  
sweetnesse of behaviour, for  
writing, for his *Commen-*  
*taries*, for his *Preachings*, for  
confutations & translations;  
he got not onely a great re-  
nowne to himselfe, but also  
brought singular profit to the  
Church of God. This *OECO-*  
*lampadius* so holy for life, so  
learned, so qualified in affai-  
res Ecclesiasticall lived not  
long, but at the age of 49.  
yeares

yeares, within a few weekes after *Zuinglius* departed from Earth to Heaven, and dyed at *Basil* in the end of *November*, in the yeare of Grace, 1531. his workes are these that follow.

1. *Annotations on Genesis.*
2. *Exegeſis upon Iob.*
3. *Commentaries upon Iſaiah.*
4. *Commentaries upon Ieremiah.*
5. *Enarrations upon the Lamentation of Ieremiah.*
6. *Homilies upon the ſame in high Dutch, tranſlated into Latine.*
7. *Commentaries on Ezekiel.*
8. *On Daniel.*
9. *Annotations on Hoſea, Ioel, Amos, Ionas, and on 2 Chapt. of Micha.*
- E 4      10. *Com.*

10. *Commentaries on the three last Prophets.*

11. *Certaine Sermons on the Psalmes.*

12. *Annotations on Mathew, Iohn, Epistle to the Romans.*

13. *Explanations on the Hebrewes.*

14. 21. *Sermons upon the 1. Epistle of St. Iohn.*

15. *A booke of the Genuinesence of these words, This is my Body.*

16. *An exhortation to the reading of Gods Word.*

17. *Of the dignity of the Eucharist.*

18. *Of the ioy of the Resurrection, and the Mystery of the Trinity.*

19. *A*

19. *A Speech to the Senate of Basil, for the reducing of Ex-communication.*

20. *Divers Sermons upon severall occasions.*

21. *That the masse is not a Sacrifice, against Images.*

22. *A Catechisme.*

23. *Annotations upon St. Chrysostome.*

24. *Little Treatises of Prosper. Augustine and St. Ambrose against free-will.*

25. *Enchyridion to the Greek Tongue.*

26. *Treatises against Anabaptists, as Charles N. Balthazar Hubmeir.*

27. *Genesis turn'd out of the Septuagint.* 28.66.

28. 66. *Homilies of St. Chrysostome upon Genesis.*

29. *Annotations upon the Acts, Corinthians.*

30. *A Treatise of Alms-deeds.*

31. *A Treatise against Iulian the Apostata.*

32. *Of true faith in Christ.*

33. *An Epistle of Gennadius the Patriarch of Symony.*

34. *Of the praises of St. Cyprian, of the love of the poore, of the praise of the Machabees.*

35. *Gregory Nyssen of the life of Moses.*

36. *An Epistle of Nicephorus, of the power of binding and loosing.*

37. *Enarrations of Theophylact*



St. *Upon the foure Evangelists.*

ts, 38. *A Tract of St. Basil against Vsury.*

ds. 39. *A Metaphrase of Gregories Bishop of Neo-Cæsaria, upon Ecclesiastes.*

an Most of these latter works were translations out of Greeke : all these do lively shew, that this *O Ecolampadius* was a painfull labourer in the Lords Harvest, during the time of his pilgrimage, and so having finished his worke, he went to rest in the Lord.

*Paulus*



PAVLVS FAGIVS.

**I**T is very fit, that *Paulus Fagius* should bee reckoned amongst the Famous Protestant writers, having

ving done and suffered so much for the cause of *Jesus*: He was *Bucers* colleague, they both came out of one and the same City into *England* at one and the same time, he was borne in a Towne of smal repute in' the *Palatinate*, and both *Bucer* and hee had but low estates; but by study and labour this raised his name, and maintained himselfe: He got the skill of the Hebrew admirably well, by the frequenting of *Capnioes* Lectures, and afterward became excellent in it, by the means of *Capito*, publicke professor of the same tongue in

Tabernis Rhe-  
nanis.

in the famous Vniversity of *Strasburgh* ; he prov'd so rare in this language , that few hitherto have gone beyond him : this *Fiagius* was cald from *Strasburgh* to *Heidelbergh* by the Count *Palatine* of the *Rhine*, to order the Churches affaires , and to preach the Gospell , which hee performed with good successe ; but in those civill turmoyles, in which the Emperor had the upper hand , all came to nothing , at which time the face of the Church was disconsolate in *Germany* , but in *England* it did flourish wonderfully ; the Emperor bringing

ging that Idolatry and superstition into his Land, which was driven forth of *England*, so that those Doctors which the Emperor disliked and hated, were welcome and ioyous to King *Edward* the sixth, and to his Nobility and people. This *Fagius* teaching in *Cambridge*; but even a short time, was admired of the whole Vniversity, for this *Fagius* when he had long bin Pastor in *Strasburgh*, came with *Martin Bucer* into *England* 1549. and dyed in *November*, whom presently after *Bucer* followed, not without the great grieffe of all learned  
and

and pious men ; there are some who thinke them both to be poysoned, but as they both liv'd alike, so they were both alike in their deaths ; and in *Queene Maries* Reigne they were both digd out of their graves, and were burnt, finding the cruelty of the Romish sect, even when they were laid to rest. This *Fagius* dyed at forty five yeares of his age, whose losse both Church and Commonwealth felt, and mourned for : His workes which hee writ, are these that follow.

Out of the Hebrew Tongue  
Imprinted, translated by  
*Fagius*

*Fagius*, are these following.

1. *A worke call'd Thisbi, from the Authour Thisbites Elias, contayning 702. words, explained in this worke.*

2. *Two short Chap. or Apothegmes of the Fathers, which containe godly and profitable Sentences of the old wise Hebrews, with some Schoole-notes.*

3. *Morall Sentences of Ben-Syra Alphabetically, the Nephew (as the Iewes beleeve) of Jeremy the Prophet, with a Commentary.*

4. *Tobias the Hebrew sent new from Constantinople, translated.*

5. *Hebrew Prayers used by the Iewes at solemne Feasts, by which wee may see the old*

F Rites

Rites of that people, which both Christ, and the Evangelists have performed.

A little Treatise of Faith, of a certaine lew turned to Christianity, 200. yeeres since.

7. A Literall exposition of the Hebrew sayings in the foure first Chapters of Genesis, with a Chaldaick Paraphrase of Onkel on the same.

8. A Booke of the truth of Faith, full of Learning, written by an Israelite many yeeres since, to shew the perfection of Faith of Christians.

9. The 4. first Chapters of Genesis, with the German Version for yong Hebricians with Schoole-notes.

10. Com-



10. *Commentaries on some of the Psalms by R. David Kimhi.*

11. *An Hebrew Preface to Elias a Levite, his Chaldee Lexicon.*

12. *Thargum, or a Chaldaick Paraphrase upon the five Bookes of Moses, translated with short and learned Annotations.*

13. *A Collation on the chiefe translations which are in use upon Genesis.*

14. *An Isagoge, or short Introduction, to learne the Hebrew Tongue.*

These are the Labours of this learned man, which are great, if you either weigh the Languages, or the shortnesse of his life.



MARTINVS BVCERVS.

**A**lthough Luther in his  
time was very emi-  
nent in the Church, yet this  
Bucer for his Piety, Learning,  
labour,

labour, care, vigilancy, and his writings, is little inferior to him; both of them were singular Ornaments to the Gospel; both High Dutch, the one of *Isleben*, the other of *Selestadt*; both of them Monkes, the one of the Order of Saint *Augustine*, this a *Dominican*. He was stirr'd up first by *Luthers* Sermon, preach't before the *Emperor* at *Wormes*, and so of a *Dominican*, was turned to a famous *Protestant*: What labours he sustained in propagating the Gospel of *Iesus Christ*, those that read his Bookes, (the never dying Monuments of his Care) may easily

F 3

easily iudge : his Workes and his *Ecclesiasticall* History doth declare how farre he excell'd in *Judgement* for writing, for *Prudence* in counselling, for his *happinesse* in settling Churches, for *Dexterity* in compounding controversies, for his *Moderation* in Disputations : who, although hee was Pastor of a Church in *Straßburgh*, and taught *Divinity* there for the space of twenty yeeres, yet other Churches, Meetings, Commencements, and publicke Acts did experimentally feele his Wit. I would to *God*, he could have taken away that contention  
betwixt

betwixt *Zuinglius* and *Luther*, which he did strive to effect; and I wish, that those of *Colen* (at the earnest, and often intreaty of *Herman Veda* Arch-Bishop) had admitted this man to have taught *Theology* there, it would certainly have proved to the overthrow of the *Roman cause* in that City; which thing had beene effected, had that *Westphalian Gropper* kept his Coop, and had not beene admitted into the Court of that *Prince*; for hee could not endure either the Arch bishop, or *Bucer*, and so did endeavour to betray them both: but what  
the

the Arch-bishop of *Colen* desired, but could not effect, was done by our Reverend Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*, *Tho. Cranmer*, Primate, and Metropolitane of all *England*, a man singular for *Learning* and *Piety*; for hee endeavoured greatly by often sending of Letters, to bring first *Bucer*, and then *Paulus Fagius* from *Strasburg* into *England*, *Edward 6.* that pious Prince, being then King of *England*, of whom an Historian hath given this Encomiasticke Line, *Tanta Regem expectationis Europa seculis nunc aliquot nullum habuit* : That is, *That Europe*

Europe in long time had not such a King for great hopes. Well, that Bucer which Colen reiected, England entertained, and the famous Vniversity of Cambridge with great applause admitted into her Schooles, in the yeere of our Lord, 1549 who, when hee had for the space of two yeeres, with the generall approbation of all learned Divines, professed in publicke Commencements, the last but one of *February* he departed this fraile life, being in the yeere 1551, and of his age 61. Hee was bravely interr'd, and had many learned *Epitaphs* made of him; his body

dy after it had beene buried  
5. yeeres, was taken up, and  
burned in Q. *Maries* Reigne  
at Cambridge. The Church of  
God felt, and lamented this  
mans losse, if we may beleeve  
*Calvine* in his *Epistle to Vire-*  
*tus*, writing thus of him, *Quam*  
*multiplicem in Buccero iacturam*  
*fecerit Ecclesia Dei, quoties in-*  
*mentem venit, cor meum prope la-*  
*cerari sentio* : As often as I doe  
thinke what a manifold losse came  
to the Church of Christ by losing  
this Bucer., my heart almost doth  
rent in pieces. This Testimo-  
ny proceeding from such a  
Man as *Calvin*, doth sufficient-  
ly declare the worth of this  
Bucer.



*Bucer.* I have here to his life, set downe his Labours in writing, Arguments sufficient, and strong enough to proove his worth and Wit, which if all were put together, would make Nine large *Tomes.*

1 *The Psalmes translated out of Hebrew into Latine, with a double Exposition of matter, and words: wherein some common places are handled out of the Scriptures, and Fathers.*

2 *Enarrations upon the 4. Evangelists.*

3. *Metaphrases upon the Epistles of St. Paul.*

4. *Decisions, and reconcilement of hard places of Scripture, and of those that seeme to be repugnant one to another.*

5 *Commentaries on the Romans, and Ephesians.*

6 *Sophonias out of Hebrew, with a Commentary.*

7 *A Preface to the fourth Tome of Luthers Postills.*

8 *Of the true Doctrine, and Discipline, and Ceremonies of Churches.*

9 *Acts of the conference had at a Commencement at Ratisbone.*

10 *A Defence against the Bishop of Abrince.*

11 *Writings of Bucer and Bartholmew Latonius.*

12 *Things disputed at Ratisbone, in the yeere 1546.*

13 *Treatises of the reconciling of the Churches had at Ratisbone, 1541. at Spires, 1544. at Wormes, 1545. and at Augusta, 1548.*

14 *A Gratulatory Letter to the Church of England.*

15 *An answer to two Epistles of Stephen Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, concerning the single life of Preilts.*

16 *Answers to the Objections of Murnerus, and some others, concerning the Lords Supper.*

17 *Of the best way to have Councils.*

18 *A Treatise of restoring Church-goods.*

19 *Tran-*

19 *Translation of the greater Postill of Luther, and Pomeranius his Commentaries on the Psalmes into Latine.*

20 *An Apologeticall Epistle to those of East Friland, and other parts of Low Germany.*

21 *An Apology against Brentius of the Lords Supper: that Images are not to bee had in Churches, out of the Scriptures, Fathers, and the Edicts of the most Religious Emperors.*

22 *An Epistle to the University of Marpurg, of Heresies, and Hereticks.*

23 *The Confession of the foure Cities of Strassburgh, Constance, Menning, and Lindare.*

24 *Of the Baptisme of Infants.*

25 *Of the mystery of the Eucharist.*

26 *Of a Nationall Synod.*

27 *Of a Councell against Coccleius, and Gropperus.*

28 *Of the false and true administration of the Lords Supper. Of offering Masses. Care of the dead. Of Purgatory against Latomus, 2. Bookes.*

29 *Causes of the absence of famous Divines from the Councell of Trent.*

30 *Of the Kingdoms of Christ to King Edw. 6.*

31 *Lectures.*

31 *Lectures at Cambridge upon the Ephesians, set forth by Tremelius.*

32 *Of the power and use of the holy Ministry.*

33 *A Treatise that none ought to live to themselves.*

34 *Answers to his Adversaries Objections.*

35 *An exposition of the Disputation betweene Gonrade Tegerius, and the Ministers of Strasburgh.*

36 *An admonition to the Ministers of Switzerland.*

37 *Plalter translated into Dutch.*

38 *The Causes of the Reformation at Strasburgh, with an admonition to Frederick Count Palatine.*

39 *An admonition to the Ministers of Strasburgh, to beware of the Articles of James Cautius, which tend to Anabaptisme.*

40 *Acts of the Disputation of those of Strasburgh, against Hofman.*

41 *A preparation to a Council.*

42 *A greater Catechisme.*

43 *A lesser Catechisme into Latine by Sleidan.*

44 *A Preface to the Booke of the Office of Magistrates.*

45 *Col.*

45 *Colloquies of the Ministry of the Church.*

46 *Of the true office of a Pastor, and of the cure of Soules.*

47 *Three Sermons upon the Gospell, Come unto me all, &c.*

48 *Colloquies upon the peace of Religion at Nurrenburgh, and Francford.*

49 *Of the Jewes, whether, and how far to be suffered among Christians.*

50 *Of Church-goods, and who are the right Possessors of them.*

51 *An Answer to a Dialogue against Protestants.*

52 *All the Acts and writings for the reconcilement of controversies in Religion, from the Emperor, other Princes, and the Popes Legats, faithfully collected, and expounded.*

53 *The Reformation at Colen.*

54 *A first and second defence of the heads of Religion, handled at Bonna, and other places in the Archbishopsrick of Colen.*

55 *A Confutation of the new Faith set forth at Lovaine, in 32. Articles.*

56 *A defence of the Colenish reformatiō.*

57 *A defence against Gropperus.*

58 *A-*

58 *Against the Bull of Paule 3. and his Legats demands.*

59 *A godly admonition to the Emperour, Princes, and other States of the Empire assembled at Wormes, about reformation of the Church.*

60 *Against the restoring the Masse, and the other Sacraments, and Ceremonies of the Roman Church.*

61 *Impediments of reformation.*

62 *Against the Sophisters of Colen.*

63 *Of the Conference of Ratisbone.*

64 *An exposition upon the 120. Psal.*

65 *A Treatise of afflictions of our times.*

66 *A refutation of Calumnies.*

67 *A Sermon at Berne.*

68 *Of the Ministers, and Sacraments.*

69 *Luthers Commentaries upon the two Epistles of Peter, translated into Dutch.*

70 *Some writings of Sturmius, of the Eucharist in Latine.*

71 *Retractions with Commentaries on the Gospell.*

72 *Other Manuscripts of his which hee writ in England.*

All these his Workes doe shew, that he was a painefull Workman in Gods Vineyard, and did all he could, to propagate the Gospell of our Saviour.

*Andreas*



ANDREAS GERARDVS HYPERIVS.

**H**is Gerard takes part of  
his name from the  
place of his birth, being Hy-  
peria, a faire and strong  
G Towne

Towne in *Flanders*, amongst the Dutch Divines he is one of the most elegant, when he was a youth hee was of an excellent wit, and addicted to study, he left not, till he had the *Encuclopadia* of Sciences and Arts: his father was a Lawyer: hee got much by *Joachim Ringelbergh* of *Antwerp*, a youth of excellent endowments, whose praise this *Gerard* set forth in a speech made to the *Parisians*; when this *Gerard* had studied at *Paris* and *Lovaine*, he tooke a view of *Italy*, *France*, *Germany*, *Spaine*, and *England*: at last being appoynted Professor of  
Mar-



*Marpurgh*, hee there settled himselfe, which Vniversity first found him an excellent Philosopher, and afterwards a rare Divine: his skill in Philosophy, is seene by his succinct, perspicuous, and learned Exposition upon *Aristotles Æthicks*, pleasant and profitable, to be read both of Divines and Philosophers: he propounded it to the Students of *Marpurgh*. Even as *Melancthon* was for *Saxony*, so was *Hyperius* for *Hassia*, he was well read in the Histories Ecclesiasticall and Polyticall, both of Fathers, Schoole-men, Sophisters, but most of all,

hee gave himselfe to the reading of *St. Chrysostome*, in whose sentences, examples; figures hee tooke singular pleasure, and made singular profit: He is commended for his modesty, patience, and constancy, which doe appeare in his writings, for he seemes not to be at any time carryed away with spleene or affected zeale; and these three he termed his Warlicke Engines, by which he did resist his Adversaries, defend himselfe, and conquer them, *TACEO, FERO, SPERO*. He dyed at *Marpurgh*, in the yeare of the Worlds Redemption,

1564, and of his life 53. in  
the Calends of *February*, when  
he had professed 22. yeares  
in that City : One hath wit-  
tily cut his Epitaph in this  
verse.

*Flandria quem genuit, Hassia nostra  
regit.*

His writings which he left  
to the World, as a rich Le-  
gacy, are these here set down.

1. *A Commentary on the 20.  
Psalme, of the honour due to  
Magistrates.*

2. *On the 12. Psalme.*

3. *A Method for a Preacher  
and Study of Divinity.*

G 3

4. *Vpon*

4. *Vpon the Romans.*
5. *Of the reading and meditation of the Scriptures.*
6. *Method of Theologie.*
7. *Theologicall Topicks.*
8. *Chatechisme.*

*Workes in two Tomes.*

**Tome 1.**

1. *Of the study of the Scripture.*
2. *Of the Institution of Colledges anew.*
3. *A tryall of Students in Divinity.*
4. *Of Chatechising.*
5. *Of iustification by faith, and of the faith and workes of a man iustified.*
6. *Of Beneficence to poore.*
7. *Of*

7. Of feasts, their lawfulnessse, and unlawfulnessse.

Tome 2.

1. Of the duty of hearers.

2. Of Gods providence.

3. Of examining our selves.

4. Of the marriage of Ministers.

5. Whether their opinion be to be received, that hold Babylon in the Apocalips to be Rome.

6. The opinion of the Hebrews, Greekes and Latines, of the digestion of the Decalogue.

7. Some things of the truth of Apostleship, Doctorship, and other degrees.

8. Of the Sacraments.

9. Vpon that of the Romans 1. God gave them up to a re-

probate sence ; and how God  
punisheth one sinne with another.

10. Schoole notes upon 10. books  
of the Ethicks of Aristotie.

11. Physicks.

12. Logicke, Rhetoricke, Arith-  
meticke, Geometry, Cosmography,  
Opticks, Astronomy.

After his death, his sonne  
Lawrence Hyper and John  
Mils put forth these in  
Print.

1. Short Annotations on the  
Prophet Maiah.

2. Commentaries on the Gal-  
lathians, Ephesians, Phi-  
lippians, Colossians, and  
Thessalonians.

3. Upon Timothy, Titus,  
Phile-

Philemon, Iude, *upon the Hebrewes.*

So that he profited not onely the Church of God in his life time, but he also is usefull being dead, so that both in life and death I may say of of him, that he lived and dyed to the glory of God, and the good of his Church.

---

*Wolf-*



WOLFGANGVS MUSCVLVVS.

**A**Mongst other famous  
 Lights of GODS  
 Church, this *Musculus* is not  
 of least ranke or dignity : his  
 Parents



Parents were but of meane conditions, and low fortunes; he was borne at *Dusa*, a Town of *Lorraine*, neare to *Alsatia*: by labour, study, and industry he became excellently qualified in the knowledge of the Scriptures, and so entred into the ministry. From 15 yeares of age to thirty, he lived in the *Palatinate*: in his first proceedings, he was protected as it were, under the wings of *Reinhard* of *Rotenbergh*, chiefe Governour of *Litzelstein*; those his adversaries had then crush'd his hopefull proceedings, by the authority of the Elector of *Mentz*, but that they

they durst not then meddle in the iurisdiction of the *Palatinate*, for which he gives thanks, in his Dedicatory Epistle to his common places, which he writ in his old age to *Fredericke* Count Palatine of *Rhene*, being for holinesse and piety, called by the name of *Pius*: hee was called to exercise his Ministry in the City of *Strasburgh*; he was a most welcome colleague to *Bucer*: Thence hee went to preach at *Augusta*: Hee was much supported by *Vrbanus Regius* a learned Divine, in the yeare 1531. which was the next yeare af-

ter

ter the declaration of the  
*Augustan* Confession; in this  
Church of *Augusta* he exerci-  
sed his gifts, and gave him-  
selfe to the study of sacred  
Letters, and Ecclesiasticall  
Histories, by turning those  
ancient Doctors and Fathers  
out of Greeke into Latine,  
and also by setting forth  
Commentaries, which in  
those times gave much light  
to the ignorant. But *Musc-  
lus*, by the command of the  
Emperor, was forced to leave  
*Augusta*, and by reason of ci-  
vill warre, in which tur-  
moyles hee came to *Berne*;  
here hee had most *Christian*  
enter-

entertainment, and was received courteously : here he was a publick professor of Divinity for 14 years; he was alwaies either writing or printing some things which did conduce to the enlargement of *Christs* Kingdome, till at last; in the yeare of his age 66. and of the Incarnation of *Christ*. 1563. he changed this life for a better, not dying without sufficient testimony both of great labour and learning in his never dying workes. A catalogue of them, I have here presented to your view.

1. *Commentaries on Genesis.*
2. *Enarrations on the Psalmes.*
3. *Commentaries on Mathew  
in three Tomes.*
4. *Vpon Iohn.*
5. *Vpon the Romans and  
Corinthians.*
6. *Vpon the Philippians, Co-  
lolsians, Thessalonians, and  
the first of Timothy.*
7. *His Common places.*
8. *Vpon the Commandements.*
9. *A Booke against Coccleius.*
10. *A Treatise whether a raw  
Christian may Communicate with  
the Papists or not, in 4 Dialogues.*
11. *How farre iniury is to bee  
suffered of a Christian.*
12. *Of Oathes against Ana-  
baptists.*
13. *Of*

13. *Of the Germane warre*  
1546.

Translations of Greeke  
Authors.

1. *Commentaries of St. Chry-*  
*ostome upon Saint Pauls E-*  
*pistles.*

2. *Epistles of St. Basil, and*  
*Nazianzen, and some other*  
*Fathers.*

3. *Ethicks of Basil.*

4. *Of solitary life.*

5. *Many Homilies.*

6. *Schoole notes of Basil upon*  
*all the Psalter.*

7. *Thirty nine Epistles of Cy-*  
*ril.*

8. *A Declaration of those* 12.  
Ana-

Anathemaes in the Ephesine  
Councell.

9. *Opinions of Nestorius con-  
futed by Cyril.*

10. *Synopsis of the Scriptures,  
out of Athanasius.*

11. *One hundred and forty  
questions out of the old and new  
Testament.*

12. *A Synopsis of Theodore  
Bishop of Tyre.*

*Ecclesiasticall Histories.*

1. *Ten bookes of Eusebius  
of Ecclesiasticall affaires.*

2. *Five bookes of Eusebius  
of the life of Constantine.*

3. *Eight bookes of Socrates,*  
H the

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*the Ecclesiasticall Historian.*

4. *Nine bookes of Zozomen.*
5. *Two bookes of Theodore.*
6. *Sixe bookes of Euagrius  
the Monke.*
7. *Out of prophane Histories,  
five bookes of Polybius.*

*Berna professor publicus occubuit.*

---

*Johan-*





IOANNES CALVINVS.

**H**E was born in *France*, the breeder of many great wits, & was endued with excellent parts, both of Nature

H 2

and

and learning, which appears by his indefatigable Labour, Cares, Studies, Watchings. The first piece that gave the World notice of his ability, was his *Institutions*, dedicated to *Francis* the first, King of *France*: *Philip Melancthon* cald him *The Divine*, by way of excellency: at first he addicted his studies to the Civill Law, under the government of *Peter Stella* at *Aurelium*, who was then counted the ablest professor of that way, in the study of this *Calvine* profited exceedingly, so that hee might have had faire preferment by it: but he intended

intended another course, for he was bent to study Divinity, which he did at *Biturigum*, under *Volmarus* a Germane, who lov'd Religion, and favoured the professors of it: hee also learnd the Greeke tongue and the Hebrew at *Basil*, by the company of *Symon Gryneus*, and *Wolfgangus Capito*; you shal have his commendation, in a few lines bestowed upon him by a great Divine: For a piercing Iudgement, for stating Divinity questions, for experience in Church affaires, for Readinesse and Purity in his Writings & Preachings,

H 3 for

for Labour and Study, for resolving of doubts, for his Disputations, for Constancy in Adversity, Humility in Prosperity; for despising Honour, Promotions, for Parsimony, Continency, Sobriety, Piety, few, or none have paralleld, or out-stript this man. His labours are so well approved of in the Church, that his writings are extant almost in most parts of the Christian World: Witnesse *France, Germany, Italy, Transilvania, Poland, England, Scotland, Spain,* and other Kingdomes, Provinces, & Common-wealths: hee did stiffely write against  
the

the Papists, so that it is said of him, as St. *Augustine* was famous in the old Church, so *Calvine* in the moderne. *Campion* the Iesuite was a bitter adversary to him, he wanted not divers others, for it hath alwayes beene knowne, that the upholders of truth never wanted enemies. He dyed of a Consumption, contracted by extraordinary fastings and watchings, in the yeare of Grace 1564. and of his age 54. being borne in the yeare 1509. on the tenth of *July*, his workes are here registred.

Commentaries on the Old  
Testament.

1. *Vpon Genesis.*
2. *Harmony upon the foure  
Books of Moses.*
3. *Vpon Iosuah.*
4. *Vpon all the Psalmes.*
5. *Vpon Isaiah.*

Lectures.

1. *Vpon Ieremiah.*
  2. *Vpon the 21 Chapt. of Ezek.*
  3. *Vpon Daniel.*
  4. *Vpon the lesser Prophets.*
- Vpon the new Testament.

1. *His harmony on the Evan-  
gelists, upon Iohn, Acts ; all  
the Epistles, to the Hebrewes,  
Peter, Iohn, Iames, Iude.*

Ser-

## Sermons.

1. *Vpon Deuteronomy, upon the Decalogue, Iob, 119. Psalmes, Canticles, Iſaiah, 38. Chapters, on the eight laſt Chapters of Daniel, upon 10. 11. Chapters of the Epistle to the Corinthians, upon the Galathians, Ephesians, Timothy, Titus. Of the Nati- vity, Paſſion, Death, Reſurrecti- on, Aſcenſion of our Saviour Chriſt: Vpon Gods Election and Provi- dence: Vpon Genesis, upon 1. and 2. of Samuel, upon the 18. Chapt. of the 1. of the Kings. Vpon many Psalmes, upon Iſuah, Iſaiah, Ieremiah, Ezekiel, and leſſer Prophets: upon 123. Psalmes.*

Other

*Other Workes.*

1. *Institutions.*
2. *Of the Eucharist.*
3. *Vpon the victory of Iesus.*
4. *Genevas Chatechisme.*
5. *Of Reforming Churches.*
6. *Of scandals, a forme of confession of Faith : his answer to Sadolets Epistle : Of Free-will against Pighius : Against the Articles of the Sorbonists. Acts of the Synod of Trent. Against Anabaptists. Against Libertines. Of superstition.*
4. *Sermons of flying Idolatry, of bearing Persecution, of the beauty of Gods House. Of Gods Worship. Against Iudiciall Astrologie. A defence of the Orthodox Faith,*



concerning the Trinity ; of Pre-  
destination : the Ministers of  
Tigurium and Geneva their a-  
greement about the Sacrament, a  
meanes to preserve Concord, a  
true Communicant. Epistles, An-  
swers, Councils. Seneca of meek-  
nesse enlarged with a Commentary.

Mar-



AVGVSTINVS MARLORATVS

**H**is famous Scholer  
was borne in the  
Dukedome of *Lorraine*, and  
was a Monke of the Order of  
St.

St. *Augustine*, but at length  
comming from that profes-  
sion, he proved a very famous  
Shepherd in the Church of  
*Christ Jesus*; his manners, mo-  
desty, piety, watchfulnesse,  
learning, were singular orna-  
ments: hee having studied  
the body of Divinity in  
*France*, came to *Lausanna*,  
which is a famous Towne  
of the Lords and States of  
*Berne*, scituated hard by the  
Lake of *Lemana*, and is a  
place famous for Divinity,  
and excellent rare Printing.  
This place *Marlorate* thought  
very convenient to settle in;  
then entring into the Mini-  
stery

stery, he preached hard by that famous Lake of the *Allobreges*, in the Towne of *Geneva*: he profited much in the knowledge of Sacred Letters, as appears by his studies and writings: who almost knowes not that hard piece of worke? his Commentaries, or a Catholicke exposition upon *Genesis*, *Psalmes*, *Isaiab*, and the whole new Testament, including the sentences of the Ancienter Fathers of the Church with wonderfull Skil, Order, Brevity, and perspicuity; so that his labours may be termed, as one saith not unfitly, *A Library for Divines*.

Hee

He brings in so many of the  
Fathers opinions, as orna-  
ments, and at last adds his  
owne: the Gospell was prea-  
ched by him all along the  
River *Rhodanus*, and the Lake  
*Lemana*, and the west parts of  
*France*: This *Marlorate* (a-  
mongst other Divines) was  
cald to the conference of  
*Possen*, 1561. which though it  
did not work that reformati-  
on in the Church, which was  
wished, yet it made the cause  
of the professors of the Gos-  
pell, not to be so odious as  
formerly it was, & many did  
love the truth, being by these  
meanes discovered, which  
igno-

ignorantly before hated it, and the professors of it. In the yeare 1562. the City of *Roman* was besieged by the Adverse part and wonne, wherein *Marlorate* was planted; but he, with three other principall Citizens were put to death, not unworthily deserving the name of a Martyre. This was done the thirtieth of *October*., of his age the 56. whose workes being ever living Monuments, are preserved to the benefit of the Church of God, and are here set downe.

1. *A Catholicke and Ecclesiasticall*

*h* it, the Ro- Ad- re- ed; in- to r- e. h .  
*h*iafticall Exposition of the new  
Testament.

2. *An* Exposition upon  
Genesis.

3. *An* Exposition on the Psalmes  
of David.

4. *An* Exposition upon the  
Prophecy of Iſaiah.

5. *His Thesaurus, or Treasure-*  
*house of the whole Canonickall*  
*Scripture, digested into com-*  
*mon places: Also the hard*  
*Phrases Alphabetically Prin-*  
*ted, which usually are met with-*  
*all in the Scriptures, by the*  
*care and industry of William*  
*Feugerus of Rohan profes-*  
*ſor of Divinity, to whom*  
*Marlorate left this Worke,*  
*I* *being*

*being not altogether perfected  
at the time of his Dissolu-  
tion.*

And thus this famous  
Scholler, having beene a  
painefull Writer, and a-  
faithfull Preacher, finished  
his course, and expects the  
second comming of his Lord  
*Jesus.*

*Peter*





PETRVS MARTYR.

**H**is Martyr was a Florentine : his Fathers name was Stephen Vermilius, and Mary Fumantine was his

Mothers name, both of ancient extraction, and good meanes : So also they both had a great care that his youth should be well seasoned with Letters, being their onely childe : His Mother understanding the Latine, interpreted *Terences* Comedyes to him: imitating those worthy Matrons of *Rome*, as the *Gracchi*, *Lelii*, *Catuli* : so also others of latter yeares have beene renowned for this act, as *Olympia Morata* an *Italian*, *Jane*, Dutchesse of *Suffolke* : but especially the Lady *Bacon*, who turn'd into English the  
Apo-

Apologie of the Church of England made by worthy Jewel Bb. of *Salisbury*. This Martyr in his youth followed not the vaine pleasures and delights of *Italy*, but followed vertues Lore, and addicted himselte to a Monkes life which then was held holy and blamelesse. So he was admitted into the house of the Cannons Regular of the Order of St. *Austin*, which for Learning and discipline was at that time held the purest in all *Italy*, he studied at *Pattavia*, and was very able in Philosophy, Schoole Divinity, Greeke and Hebrew:

being a Monke Regular hee  
preached at 26. yeares of  
his age at *Brixia*, then in the  
most famous Cities of *Italy*  
and *France* on this side the  
*Alpes*, at *Rome*, *Bononia*, *Pisa*,  
*Venice*, *Mantua*, *Bergom*, in the  
Colledges of his order he ex-  
pounded Philosophy, and  
sometimes *Homer*, and *Divi-*  
*nity* also. He was made *Abbat*  
of *Spoletto* for his learning,  
then *Præfect* in *St. Peters*  
Colledge at *Naples*, then *Visi-*  
*tor* *Generall* of his order, and  
last hee was designed *Prior* of  
of *St. Friarian* at *Luca*. But  
leaving *Luca* hee came to *Ti-*  
*gurum*, where *Bullinger*, *Pelli-*  
*can*

can and *Gualter*, did give him free intertainment. Then he was called to *Strasburg*, at the intreaty of *Bucer*, where hee professed Divinity five years. Thence at the instance of Archbishop *Cranmer*, and by the will of King *Edward 6.* hee was admitted into *England*, and so to *Oxford*, where hee read the Divinity Lecture. Here he did great good while he stayed, but in the daies of *Queene Mary*, hee was expeld *England*, and returned to *Strasburg*; but contentions arising there also, he with *Iuell* went to *Tygurum*, and at the last there as in a

Haven hee laid himseife to rest. 1562. 11, of November. of his age 63. What he was, his workes will declare to all that will read them, which I here have placed.

1 *A Cathechisme or exposition of the Creed.*

2 *Commentaries on the first Epistle of Saint Paul to the Corinthians, at Oxford.*

3 *Vpon Iudges.*

4 *Vpon the Romans.*

5 *A defence of the Doctrine of the Eucharist, as it is approved by Gods Word, ancient Fathers Councels.*

6 *A disputation of the Eucharist at Oxford.*

After

After his death these Bookes  
are extant.

1 *Commentaries on the first of  
Kings, and on the 12. first Chap-  
ters of 2. Kings, 2 On Genesis.*

3 *A little booke of Prayers out  
of the Psalmes.*

4 *A Confession of the Lords  
Supper to the Senat of Strasburg*

5 *His Common places, distribu-  
ted into foure Classes.*

6 *Orations, Sermons, Questi-  
ons and Answers.*

7 *Epistles Theologicall.*

8 *Commentaries on Exodus.*

9 *Commentaries on the lesser  
Prophets.*

10 *Commentaries upon the 3 first  
bookes of Aristotles Ethicks, with  
some reserved Manuscripts.*



HIERONYMVS ZANCHYVS.

**H**is Zanchy followed  
*Peter Martyr*, being  
bred in the same Colledge,  
this *Martyr* was so Eminent  
for



for his gifts, that hee drew by his Example and Piety many worthy men, to leave that State of life under *Poperie*, and to embrace the *Gospell*. Amongst other, *Lacsius*, first Professor of *Latine* in *Italy*, afterwards of the *Greeke Tongue* at *Strasburgh*: that worthy Gentleman *Celsus Martingen*, being extracted from a noble family, having had Earles of that Name, which professed the *Greek tongue* in his Colledge, and after governed the *Italian Church* in *Geneva* discreetly: and so *Emanuel Tremelius*, that famous Interpreter of the *Hebrew Tongue*. And this *Zanchy*,  
who

who together with *Peter Martyr* taught the Word of God in the City of *Strasburgh*, was excellently well scene in the writings of the Ancient Fathers of the Church, and in *Philosophy*; which, when hee proved against the *Omnipresence* of *Christ's* Body against the *Ubiquitarians*, was not approoved by some of that Sect; for which cause *Zanchy*, as well as *Martyr*, left this City, and came unto the famous Vniuersity of *Hydelbergh*, where the whole Vniuersity, together with the godly Prince *Frederick*, shewed their love and favour. But  
this

this point of *Ubiquity* then prevayling, those that withstood it, were forc't to remove. So *Zanchius* came to be Pastor of *Clavenna*, which is a Towne of *Rethia*, indifferently famous, not farre off from the Lake of *Comen*, through which the Merchants of *Italy*, and other places, bring their Wares, and expose them here to sale. Which place lying neare to *Italy*, and pleasant for its scituation, many *Italians*, who quitted themselves from the See of *Rome*, lived here.

At last he preach't the Word of God at *Newstadt*, a Towne  
of

of the *Palatinate* , under the protection of that Religious Prince *Cassimere* : At length Age and infirmities accompanying it, comming on, this Prince provided fairely for *Zanchius* his maintenance : A Prince he was addicted to *Religion* , and the quiet of the Churches.

*Zanchius* and *Sturmius* mainly oppos'd *Ubiquity* , and strongly defended the *Augustan Confession* ; they were both very old , and a little before *Zanchius* dyed , he used this speech to *Sturmius* : *Oh worthy Sturmius , if ever , now is the time for us to open our eyes , and*  
turne

turne to the Lord ; and looke up to Heaven, where our blessed Redeemer Iesus reignes with the blessed spirits , knowing, and hoping assuredly, that shortly we with those Saints, shall also be with the Lord Iesus. A worthy Divine Speech , and fulfilled shortly after in Zanchy ; for hee dyed in the yeere of Christ, 1590. in the Calends of November , in the City of Heydelbergh; being aged 76. and Sturmius was 80. whom he followed.

*Zanchies Workes are  
these that follow.*

1. *Divine Miscellanies, with  
the*

with the explication of the Augu-  
stan Confession.

2. His Judgement of the con-  
troversies about the Lords Supper.

3. Of the Sacred Trinity,  
Bookes 13. in 2 parts: in the  
first, the Orthodox Doctrine of  
this Mystery is proved, and con-  
firmed by Gods Word. In the lat-  
ter, all Oppositions of the Adver-  
saries are answered.

4. An Answer to a little booke  
of an Arrian.

5. An Answer of William  
Holder, of the visions of Christ  
to St. Stephen and St. Paul af-  
ter his Ascension.

6. Of opening Schoolemen in  
the Church, with a Speech to the  
study

*Study of the sacred Scriptures.*

7. *Of Christian Religion, and Faith, to Vlysses Martengius, Earle of Barch; and Patritius Venetus.*

8. *A Compendium of the chiefe points of Christian Doctrine.*

9. *A perfect Treatise of the sacred Scriptures, proved succinctly out of the Ancient Fathers.*

10. *Of the Incarnation of Christ, wherein both his Omnipresence is handled, and Vbi-quity confuted accurately in two Bookes.*

11. *Of the Divine Nature, and of his Attributes.*

K

12. *Of*

12. *Of the Workes of God in sixe dayes.*

13. *A worke of Mans Redemption.*

14. *A Commentary upon the Prophet Holca.*

15. *Commentaries upon the Epistle to the Ephesians, Collosians, Thessalonians, and Saint Iohn.*

16. *Some observations of Physicke, Printed with Aristotles Workes in Greeke, found in that part which treates of Healing.*

And thus after many labours, and diligent travell  
in



in the Worke of the Lord  
for many yeeres together,  
did this Noble *Zanchius*  
commend himselfe to his  
Saviour *Iesus Christ*. His  
Motto upon his Coate was,

*Sustine, & abstiné.*

K 2

*Mar-*



MARTINVS CHEMNICIVS.

**H**is Name of *Martine*  
 hath oppos'd the pro-  
 ceedings of the Church of  
 Rome much, especially three;  
 viz.

viz. *Martine Luther*, *Martine Bucer*, and this *Martine*, who did chiefly oppose the proceedings and determinations of the *Tridentine Councell*. In his first proceedings hee followed *Luther* and *Melancthon*; hee was well furnished in the knowledge of the *Liberall Sciences*; by the study of the *Mathematicks* and *Philosophy*, hee found an easier passage to *Theology*.

Hee was much addicted to a Kinsman of his, *George Sabine*, who professed at *Regio Montane*, where hee made this *Chemnitius* Chiefe

over the Library of the Prince of the *Boruſſorum*. When hee had exerciſed himſelfe a while at *Wittenbergh*, hee was called to *Brunople*, a free and famous City of *Saxony*. This man by his Learning and Preaching made the City of *Brunople* as famous for *Piety*, as *Trent* was for her *Councell*. This was hee that examined the Decrees of the new Fathers of *Trent*, by the writings of thoſe Ancient Fathers of the Church, and layd them to be tryed by the rule of *Gods Word*: This worke made him famous, and diſparaged the Adverſaries proceedings

ceedings and conclusions. Many others have done well upon that Subiect, but his it was that most wounded and galled that side. Hence they have beene striving to answer it, but have not beene as yet able; but have left it off, as too hard a taske for them to performe. This was hee that stood up among the first, to discover the Nature, Arts, and plottings of the Monkes and Jesuites of Germany, as may appeare by his writing to *Joachim*, Marquesse of *Brandenburgh*, Elector of the *Roman Empire*, Interest *Principum Germaniæ*;

*&c.* It stands the Princes of *Germany* in hand to looke well what new Sect of professors the Bishop of *Rome* doth send into their Dominions and Territories, and well to consider what will be the issue and end of their proceedings. And a little before, hee speakes that these were at first onely busied in building, and making their nests and holes: and lest that great Sorcerer should bewray himselfe before he was well placed, and settled; he, and his followers writ nor printed any thing; or if they did, they set it forth with so many generall

nerall ambiguities & doubts, that it was very hard to say what was peculiar to this Sect alone ; but now they have disclosed themselves fully. So this *Chemnitius* having proved himsef an undaunted Soldier of *Jesus Christ*, departed this life at *Brunople*, in the yeere of *Christ*, 1586. and in the 64. of his age, not without the great griefe of that City. I have heere set downe his workes.

1. *Of the Originall of the Iesuites, and by what policy that Sect came first up.*

2. *The*

2. The chiefe heads of their Divinity set forth by themselves at Collen, 1560. with Kemniti-  
us his addition of Annotations on the same.

3. An Explication of the Doctrine of the two Natures in Christ.

4. The Grounds of the true Doctrine of the Substantiall presence, exhibition, and taking of the Body and Blood of Christ in the Lords Supper.

5. A Forme, or Index; or rather an Enchyridion of the chiefe points of Heavenly Doctrine by questions and answers declared out of the Word of God.

6. Of Originall sinne against the Manichees.

7. A



7. *A Sermon of Baptisme.*

8. *A tryall of the Decrees of  
the Councell of Trident, explicat-  
ing the chiefe places of Christian  
Doctrine in 4. parts.*

And so hee having fought  
the Lords battailes couragi-  
ously, layd downe himselve  
quietly, expecting a ioyfull  
Resurrection.

---

*Aretius*



ARETIVS BENEDICTVS

**H**ough this famous and  
strong City of Berne  
may bee iustly commended  
for many worthy actions of  
*Peace,*

Peace and Warre, yet neither of those makes it so renowned as *Piety*, and *Love* shewed, and afforded to the professors of it : For this is the *Basis*, and sure ground-worke of all policies, and State-affaires, which will soone fall, if not maintained by this supportment. It so fell out, that in the yeere of *Jesus Christs* Incarnation, 1528. there was a great Disputation at *Berne*, performed by many grave *Divines*, approved for *Learning*, and truely *Orthodoxe*, about some cōtroversies in *Religion*; by which meanes those of *Berne* were greatly enlightned in

in the points of Religion  
and the Word of God was  
preached not onely in the  
City, but in the adiacent  
Countries.

Amongst other Divines of  
Note, this *Aretius* was not the  
least; who was publicke  
Professor of Divinity in that  
City: Hee is famous for his  
Endowments of *Meekenesse*,  
*Piety*, *Learning*, *Labour*, and  
especially for his dextrous  
Method in Reading, and  
Preaching, so that hee did  
truely divide the Word. Di-  
vers other *Theologues* tooke  
their Method from him, and  
would not make tryall in  
publick

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licke of their owne parts, be-  
fore they had heard his pub-  
licke Exercises. Hee was so  
famous for his writings, that  
his Labours in *Divinity*  
brought no small gaine to the  
*Printers*. One of his Bookes  
was printed in the space of  
three yeeres, twelve times,  
called his *Examen Theologi-*  
*cum*, which doth shew not  
onely the profit of it, but also  
the Excellency ; being a  
worke fit for all who intend  
the study of *Divinity*.

When this *Aretius* had con-  
tinued his Labours in the  
Schooles and Pulpits of  
*Berne* for many yeeres, with  
singular

singular approbation and profit, he left this City, and was enrolled a Citizen of Heaven, not without the griefe of his Auditors, nor without a sufficient testimony of his paines and travailes, as may witnessse these Workes of his now extant in Print, and here Regiltred.

1. *A forme for Students.*
2. *Two Tables of the Hebrew Grammar.*
3. *His Tryall for Divines.*
4. *The History of Valentine the Gentile, beheaded at Berne, with an Orthodoxe Defence of the Article of Faith, concerning the*

and the Trinity, against his blasphemies.

of 5. *A censure of the Propositions of the Catabaptists of Poland, denying that Baptisme succeeded Circumcision.*

his 6. *Two Treatises, one of the reading, the other of the interpreting the sacred Scriptures.*

may 7. *His common places, containing all the heads of Divinity explained.*

his 8. *Eight Lectures on the Lords Supper.*

ere 9. *Commentaries on the foure Evangelists.*

w 10. *Upon the Acts of the Apostles.*

e 11. *An Introduction to the reading of St. Pauls Canonick Epistles.*

L

12 Com-

12. *Commentaries on all Saint Pauls Epistles.*

13. *Commentaries on the Apocalyps.*

14. *Some Physicall Workes of compositions, and their degrees.*

Hen-





HENRICVS BVLLINGERVS.

**A**Bout the same time  
that *Zurich* lamented  
the death of *Zuinglius*,  
God brought this *Bullinger*  
L 2 into

into place : Hee was a *Switzer* of the County of *Bremogarts*. There is also a Towne called by this name, seated two great Miles from *Lucerne*, and hath beene in former Ages, one of the Cities tyed to the *Roman Empire*, which appears ( as *Simler* testifies ) by the large priviledges which it hath; *Bullinger* was borne heere, who being a youth, was excellently well qualified in the *Liberall Arts*, and taught them with profit and commendation to divers others; but he leaving the Schooles, entred into the Church,  
and

and exercised his Gifts in  
his owne Countrey. But  
*Zuinglius* being dead, hee  
was sent for to *Tigurine*,  
where he preached the space  
of so many yeeres as *Zuin-*  
*glius* was borne, except one-  
ly one.

These Churches flourished  
in his time, and were hap-  
py by his Iudicious Go-  
vernment; many famous  
Doctors were not ashamed  
to follow his Method in his  
*Lectures, Sermons, Writings, Com-*  
*mentaries, controversies*; he was  
beloved of his Adversaries  
for the moderating of his  
spirit at all times. Hee

L 3      labo-

laboured chiefly to procure the Churches quiet, and for this purpose was very able in the *Ecclesiastical Histories*, and *Ancient Fathers*, whose steps he approved, and imitated. This famous *Bullinger*, when he had faithfully, painefully, and dextrously managed the affaires of the Church of Zurich the space of 44. yeeres, and instructed them in all manner of *Learning*, having made himselfe also renowned in the Churches abroad, departed hence, giving his Soule to his *Creator*. Hee dyed in Zurich, having exercis'd his gifts 50. yeeres, and being

ing aged 71. in the yeere of  
Grace, 1575. September 17.  
and lyes ingrav'd by 'Peter  
Martyr, as one expresses it  
in an Epitaph.

— — — — — *quiescit*  
*Contiguus Petri Martyris exuvijs.*

His Workes are contained  
in 8. *Tomes*, which doe suf-  
ficiently commend their Au-  
thor: they are heere digested  
orderly.

## Tome I.

1. *A Catechisme for the Ti-  
gurine Schoole-masters.*

2. *An Epitome of Christian*

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Reli-

*Religion in 10. Books, to William Landgrave of Hessen.*

*3. Decads of Sermons upon the chiefe heads of Christian Religion in three Tomes.*

*Tome 2.*

*1. Confession and Exposition of the Orthodoxe Faith.*

*2. Declaration proving the Protestant Church to be neither Hereticall, nor Schismaticall.*

*3. Compendium of the Popish, and Protestants Tenents.*

*4. The old Faith and Religion.*

*5. Instruction to those that shall be examined by the Inquisitors.*

*6. A*

6. *A Treatise of Gods eternall Covenant.*

7. *An Assertion of the two Nations in Christ.*

8. *Five excellent Bookes of Vigilius, Martyr, and Bishop of Trent, five hundred yeeres since written against Eutiches, with Bullingers Notes.*

9. *Institution of Christian Matrimony.*

10. *Institutions for sicke men.*

11. *Declarations of Gods great benefits to the Switzers, and Exhortations to Repentance.*

**Tome 3.**

1. *A Treatise of the Sabbath,*  
*and*

and Christian Feasts, 24. Sermons.

2. Two Sermons, of the Office of Magistrates, and of an Oath.

3. Three Homilies of Repentance.

4. Sixe Sermons of conversion to God, out of Act. 8.

5. Daniels Prophecy explained, with the excellency of Gods Word.

6. Of the Office Prophetically, and how to be performed.

7. Exhortation to Ministers, to leave controversies and contentions.

8. Of the Originall of Mahometanisme.

9. Of the persecutions of the Church.

Tome



**Tome 4.**

1. *A Preface to the Latine Bible, Printed at Zurich 1544.*
2. *Sixty six Homilies on Daniel.*
3. *Epitome of the times, from the Creation, to the destruction of Hierusalem.*

**Tome 5.**

1. *One hundred and ninety Homilies on Esay.*
2. *One hundred sixty Sermons on Jeremy.*
3. *A briefe exposition on Ieremics Lamentation.*

**Tome**

**Tome 6.**

1. *Twelve Bookes, Commentaries on St. Mathew.*
2. *Sixe Bookes on St. Marke, on St. Luke, 9. on St. Iohn 10. on the Acts of the Apostles.*
3. *A Series of times, and Actions of the Apostles.*

**Tome 7.**

1. *Fourteene Commentaries on the Epistles of St. Paul.*
2. *Seven more Commentaries on the same.*
3. *Sermons on the Apocalyps, translated out of Latine into Dutch,*

Dutch, French, English, Polish.

**Tome 8.**

1. *A Demonstration of Christian perfection to Henry 2. King of France.*

2. *Of the Authority of the Scripture, certainty, absolute perfection, stability, and of the Institution of Bishops, and their Function, with some others.*

Thus this glorious Ornament of the Church having finish'd his course, and kept the Faith, after long travell and labour in Gods Vineyard, was layd downe to rest.

*Rodol.*



RODOLPHVS GVALTIERVS

**V**irtue and Learning are  
attained unto by dili-  
gence, as appeares in this  
Man : He was richly adorned  
with

with abilities in all *Sciences*, especially *Latine*, and *Greeke*; he was a very exquisite *Ora-  
tor*, and a dainty *Poet*: so be-  
ing furnished with these en-  
dowments, hee entred into  
the study of *Divinity*. He was  
holy in *life*, and grave in his  
*carriage*, and singular for his  
*Learning*; hee was Pastor of  
the Church of *Zurich* above 40.  
yeeres, which hee supplied  
faithfully, and with good  
successe, not onely to the be-  
nefit of the *Tigurines*, but also  
to many strangers who came  
to heare him. So it doth ap-  
peare, that he desired to doe  
good to the Church of God by  
his

his *Homilies*, which hee set forth upon all the *Prophets*, *Apostles*, *Evangelists*, whose labours serve *Students* to this day as a *Library*; Printed by *Froschover* with great paines and diligence. Well, when this *Gualter* had raised up the the Cause of *Christ*, and oppos'd that *See of Rome*, having painefully discharged his Office in the Church of the *Tigurines* a long time, he gave up his Spirit to *God*, and lyes buried in this City, having lived 74. yeeres, and in the yeere of *Christ*, 1586. His workes are many, and those profitable to be read: a Catalogue

logue of them I here present  
to your view.

1. *The combate of David and  
Goliah, set forth Allegorically in  
Heroicke Verses.*

2. *Epicedes of Marg. Blaurer,  
upon Peter Martyr, Bullinger,  
Parkhurst, Bishop of Norwich,  
Symler, Gualter.*

3. *Arguments of all the Chap-  
ters in the Old and New Testa-  
ment in Verse Elegiack.*

4. *A Collation of the New Te-  
stament to the Greeke Copy.*

5. *An Apology to the Catholick  
Church for Zuinglius.*

6. *Orthodox confession of faith*

M

by

by the Ministers of the Church of Zurich.

7. A sacred Comedy of Nabal.

8. Of the Offices of Ministers.

9. Of the antiquity of Schooles, with the praise of their Founders.

10. Five Homilies of the last times, and of Antichrist.

11. Homilies on St. Iohns Epistles, upon Zacharies Song, of the Nativity of Christ: of the slavery of sinne, and freedome of the faithfull.

12. Of the Originall, Dignity, and Authority of the Holy Scriptures: of Christs comming, and of our preparation: upon the 113. Psalme.

13. Three Homilies upon the Ascension



*Ascension of Christ, and sending  
the Holy Ghost.*

14. *The Christians Looking-  
glasse. Two Homilies.*

15. *Homilies upon the twelve  
lesser Prophets.*

16. *Homilies upon St. Math.  
Marke, Luke, Iohn, Acts,  
Rom. Corinth. Galath.*

17. *Nineteene Homilies on  
Tentations.*

18. *Tenne Homilies of the  
Bread of Life.*

19. *Thre hundred and twenty  
homilies on Esay.*

20. *Translation of the five  
Bookes of Moses.*

21. *Twenty foure Bookes of  
Zuinglius, translated out of  
M 2 Dutch*

*Dutch into Latine.*

22. *The Psalter into Dutch.*

23. *Ten Sermons of Theodoret of Divine Providence.*

24. *Upon Ciceroes Workes de Lege Agraria. in Verrem.*

25. *Of the quantity of Syllables and Verses.*

26. *An Elegy on the studies of the German Nobility.*

27. *Many sorts of Verses ancient and learned, to Iohn Frisius a Tigurine.*

And so having spent his spirits to the good of the Church, and terror of his Adversaries, and to the sweet content and comfort of his  
owne

h. owne Soule, hee had his  
do- desire fulfill'd, which was,  
s de To be dissolv'd, and to bee  
Syl- with his *Saviour*; free from  
es of further troubles and mis-  
an- eries, which this Life was  
ifi- full of.

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M 3

*Theo-*

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THEODORVS BEZA.

**B**Ehold the grave countenance of this Man, who seemes to bee alive, though dead : This *Beza* is famous

famous through all the Christian world, borne of Noble Parents, who did enlarge *Christs* Kingdome wonderfully by his *Vertue*, *Piety*, *writings*, and *holy labours*; he was excellent in *Learning* in his youth, especially for *Latine*, and *Greeke*; as also for the *Politiques*, as appears by those famous Monuments set forth by him. His Tutor which hee had first, was at *Aurelium*, then at *Zurich*, who was called *Melior Volmarus*, a *German* by Nation, a godly man, well learned, and excellent for the *Greeke tongue*; to whom in the yeere of our *Redemption*,

1560. *Beza* dedicated the Confession of his *Faith*, as unto a Parent, or Patrone; with which also he expressed the whole course of his former life.

At twenty yeeres of Age he was Licenciate in the *Civill Law*; he had two Vncles, one of them was a Senator, or Alderman as it were of *Paris*; the other was Abbat of *Frigimontan*; both these did mainly desire to have this *Beza*, nay, this Abbat so greatly loved him, that he had design'd him next successor in that Abbey, which was worth five Thousand  
*French*

the French Crownes yeerely :  
howsoever, he had two Bene-  
fices, of which hee had no  
skill to governe ; so that hee  
had full friends, Monies, and  
ease ; and being enticed with  
the fulnesse and splendor of  
these, he did suspect that Sa-  
than had layd snares for him :  
Therefore being mindfull of  
Holinesse, and thinking of  
his good Tutor, and the  
change of his life, he fell in-  
to a Sicknesse, which was  
the cause of his spirituall  
Health and welfare ( as hee  
would say. ) So recovering  
his health, he forsooke all,  
and came to Geneva, as  
to

to the safest Haven for his goods, in the yeere, 1548. Hence within a while, hee went to *Lausanna*, a Towne of the Lords of *Berne*, where he was called to be publicke Professor of the *Greeke tongue*: but after 10. yeeres he returned to *Geneva* againe, dedicating himselfe wholly to the study of *Divinity*, and under-went the charge of a Shepheard of Soules faithfully and labouriously, to the great profit of the *Church of Christ*: but the Piece that made him most Eminent in the Church, was his Translation of the *New Testament* with



with *Annotations*. Hee lived to 83. yeeres; he was reported by *Clemens Puteanus* a Iesuite, to be dead, and dyed a *Romish Professor*; which accusation and lye was most excellently well answered by *Beza* himselfe; in which answer this is one Clause, *Vos autem, &c.* but you in this one thing, when you report me to be dead, and that I renounced the *Faith* and *Truth*, doe manifestly shew, that your Father is the Devill, vwho is the father of lyes: and thou *Puteanus*, especially dost shew thy selfe one of those that come from that *pit, Apoc.*

19. So having laboured much in the Cause of Gods Church, he gave his Soule to his Creator in peace. His Workes are here registred.

1. *Poems Printed by H. Stephan.*

2. *Psalmes printed with Buchananans.*

3. *Schoole-notes on the Greeke Alphabet, and of the Dutch pronounciation of the Greeke.*

4. *Abrahams Sacrifice, a Tragedy.*

*In Theology.*

1. *New Translation of the New Testament, with Annotations.*

2. *Confession of Christian Faith, with comparing it with the Popish Heresies.*

3. *A.*

3. *Another short Confession.*

4. *Of the punishing Hereticks  
by the civill Magistrates, against  
Martin Bellius.*

5. *The summe of Christianity.*

6. *The Doctrine of the Sacra-  
ment.*

7. *A plaine Treatise of the  
Lords Supper against West-  
phalus.*

8. *His Cyclops against He-  
shusius.*

9. *The Defence of the Church  
of Geneva, against his calumnies.*

10. *An Answer to Sebastian  
Castalio, concerning Predestina-  
tion.*

11. *An Answer in defence of his  
Translation against Sebastian  
Castalio.*

12. *An*

12. *An Answer against the Renewers of Nestorius, and Eutiches Sect, of Omnipresence of the Flesh of Christ.*

13. *Of the Hypostaticall Union of the two Natures in Christ, against Iacob Andrees.*

14. *Of the Unity of the Divine Essence against Arrians.*

15. *Theses of the Trinity of Persons, and Unity of Essence.*

16. *A little Booke of Christian Questions and Answers.*

17. *Of the Sacramentall conjunction of the Body and Blood of Christ, with the sacred Symbols against Illiricus.*

18. *An Apology for the Calvinian and Bezan Doctrine of the*

the LORDS Supper.

19. *An Answer to the Repro-  
ches of Francis Baldwin.*

20. *Against Selneuer.*

21. *A Treatise of Poligamy,  
and Divorce.*

22. *Theologicall Epistles.*

23. *Calvins Life.*

24. *Dialogues of Athanasius,  
of the Trinity : of Anastasius  
and Cyrill, of the explication of  
Faith : of Basil against Eunomi-  
us. Foure Bookes in Latine, set  
forth both in Greeke and Latine,  
with Feobadius against Arri-  
ans*

25. *Psalmes of David, and  
five Bookes of the other Prophets  
with Latine Paraphrases.*

26.

26. *French Psalmes to sing in Metre.*

27. *Upon St. Pauls Epistles to the Rom. Galath. Philip. Colof. with Olevianus Notes.*

28. *Icones, or Pictures of many learned men, especially Protestants.*

29. *Pictures, or Emblemes.*

30. *Morall, Ceremoniall, Judiciall Law of Moses.*

31. *Of the Hypostaticall union of both Natures in Christ. A Dispute with Doctor Iohn Pappius.*

32. *A Preface to Heslander, of the Omnipresence of Christ.*

33. *A Translation of Theodores Greeke Booke against Hereticks,*

reticks, denying the Hypostaticall Union, into Latine.

34. *Questions and Answers of the Sacrament.*

35. *An Answer to Iodic Harch, of the Lords Supper.*

36. *Of the Pestilence, 2. questions : one of the contagion of it, two of flying in that time.*

37. *Salomons Song in Latine verse.*

38. *Of the pronounciation of the French tongue.*

39. *Homilies on Christs Resurrection.*

*Tertullian* is expected to be set forth.



FRANCISCVS IVNIVS.

**T**Hough *France* hath a-  
bounded with many  
Professors of the *Gospel*, and  
those rare Schollers : yet  
there



there are very few that have  
out-strip this worthy *Juni-*  
*us*. Hee was of the City of  
*Biturigum*, one who was well  
descended ; famous for *Ver-*  
*ue*, *holinesse* of life, and *lear-*  
*ing* : hee had through the  
whole course of his life seve-  
rall crosses, as exercises of his  
*Vertues*, in which hee admi-  
red the singular providence  
of *God*, and his speciall mer-  
cies for his deliverances. He  
was borne in the yeere of *Je-*  
*sus*, 1545. at thirteene yeeres  
old, he studied the *Civill Law*,  
in which hee spent 2. yeeres :  
In which time, in his owne  
Countrey, in the Vniversity

of *Biturigum*, those famous and religious men of that Profession, *Francis Duaren*, *Hugh Donellus*, *Antony Contius*, and *Lewes Russard* did interpret the *Civill Law* unto him: when as the variety of severall *Sciences* invited this *Junius* to the study of them, hee determined with himselfe to set upon, and to follow that which was the most excellent.

In the yeere of our Lord, therefore, 1562. hee came to *Geneva*, where when hee had exercised himselfe in the *sacred Letters*, and *tongue*, he was esteemed very able to take the *Ministry* upon him: Those

Those then of *Antwerp* being destitute of a Minister for the French Congregation, *Junius* at the perswasion of *Crispine*, and the necessity of the Church so requiring, came to *Antwerpe* 1565. in which City there were many spirituall Merchants, that sought after those Celestiall Treasures: but with what hazard and danger he exercised his Ministry heere, and in other Townes of the *Low Countries*, it is to be easily seene in the Histories of those times. He preach'd a Sermon at *Brussels*, where the Sermon ended, they went into consultation, how

to ltop and pull downe the *Spanish* too too bloody *Inquisition*, whereat *Junius* held his peace; these things were first determined in the House of the Earles of *Colenburgh*: Whereupon the House, two yeeres after was layd leuell with the ground, not without fearefull cursings and execrations. That bloody Duke of *Alva* then swaying in those parts with his *Spanish* Tyranny, for all these tempests, *Junius* did great good in his Preaching, and was well approved of many of the Lords, who liked not the *Spanish* *Servitude*.

This

This *Junius* taught long in the *Palatinate* under *Fredericke Cassimeire*, called *Pius*; and his Nephew *Fredericke* 4. both in Church, and Schooles. That *Translation* of the whole Old Testament often printed, and now used, got him a great name. He had great knowledge in the *Scriptures*, and in *Tongues*, *Philosophy*, and *History*, as appears in his Notes upon *Bellarmino*, of the translating of the *Roman Empire*. He taught, and writ in the *Univerſity of Leyden* for ten yeeres, and upwards. His Workes are many, and are here registred.

1. *A Speech in French to the Spanish King for defence of the Low Countries.*

2. *An Answer to Sandwich his brethren in England, of Images.*

3. *The Translation of the Old Testament, with Immanuel Tremelius, out of Hebrew.*

4. *Acts of the Apostles, and Epistles to the Corinthians out of Arabicke.*

5. *Confession of Faith of Frederick Count Palatine 3.*

6. *Apocrypha translated with Notes.*

7. *Iohannes Tilly of Kings, and of the Kings of France, translated into Latine.*

8. *A*

8. *A Speech of the Hebrew Tongue.*

9. *An Hebrew Grammar.*

10. *Ecclesiasticus Latine, and French.*

11. *A Looking-glasse of Tremelius against Genebrard.*

12. *Twelve Orations for the reading of the Old Testament.*

13. *An Oration of Ursinus life.*

14. *Upon Gregory 13. his Cur-sings against Gebbard, Bishop of Colen.*

15. *Upon St. Iudes Epistle.*

16. *Four Speeches for reading the Old Testament.*

17. *Upon the 4 first Psalmes.*

18. *A Cath. licke Apology in Latine.*

19. *An*

19. *An Hebrew Lexicon.*
20. *His table of Purgatory.*
21. *A Christian admonition against Iohn Haren in French.*
22. *A book called the Academy.*
23. *His ΚΥΕΡΠΑΔΙΤΙΣ, Greeke and Latine.*
24. *Translation of 2. Epistles of the Kings, and one of Plessis in Latine.*
25. *His sacred Paralels.*
26. *Upon the Prince of Anhalt his death.*
27. *Notes upon the three first Chapters of Genesis.*
28. *A confutation of some Arguments of the Creation.*
29. *Notes upon the Apocalypses.*
30. *Se-*



30. *Second Edition* of his  
*Bible.*

31. *Manilius with correcti-*  
*ons and Notes.*

32. *His first defence of the Ca-*  
*tholicke Doctrine of the Trinity.*

33. *A Commentary on Daniel.*

34. *The King of France his*  
*confession in French.*

35. *Upon the Death of Iohn*  
*Cassimeire, Count Palatine.*

36. *Commentary on Psal. 101.*

37. *Exposition upon the Apo-*  
*calyps in French.*

38. *Commentary on Ionah the*  
*Prophet.*

39. *An Analysis upon Gene-*  
*sis.*

40. *Ciceroes Epistles to At-*  
*ticus,*

*ticus, and Q. his brother, with  
Corrections and Notes.*

*41. A defence of the Catholick  
Doctrine of Nature and Grace.*

*42. A praise of Peace.*

*43. The peaceable Christian in  
French.*

*44. Of the observation of Mo-  
ses policy.*

*45. Of Divinity.*

*46. An Oration against the Je-  
suites in Latine.*

*47. Notes upon Tertullian.*

*48. Notes and Animadversions  
upon Bellarmine, of the Transla-  
tion of the Roman Empire.*

These be this painefull La-  
bourers fruits : more he writ,  
which

which are not come forth,  
and some things by the in-  
iury of times, are lost; these  
be sufficient to shew his  
paines and labour, and will  
for ever eternize his Name.

---

*These are the Names and Lives  
of the Forreigne Divines, those  
that follow, are of our owne Na-  
tion.*

*John*



IOHAN

WICKLIFEE.

**A**mongst many famous  
Writers of this Nati-  
on, as Beda, Alckvine,  
John Carnotensis, Girald, Ni-  
gellus,

gellus , Neckam , Sevall , Bacanthorpe , Ockam , Hampoole of Armach , this Wickliffe is not the least of worth , hee was famous both for *Life* , and *Learning* ; he was brought up in the famous Vniversity of Oxford , in *Merton Colledge* ; he gave himselfe , after hee was Maister of *Arts* , to the study of *Schoole Divinity* , wherein having an excellent acute wit , he became excellently well qualified , and was admired of all for his singular *Learning* , and sweetnesse of behaviour : He preached the *Gospell* under that famous King *Edward the third* , who  
alwaies

alwayes favoured and protected him from his raging Adversaries.

The Bishop of *Rome* lost by his Doctrine the power of making and ordaining Bishops in *England*, and the Tenths of spirituall promotions, and also the gaines of his *Peter.pence*. The Popes ever since pretending to bee Imitators of *St. Peter*, have still desired to fish in this Iland, knowing how profitable this Kingdome hath beene to that See of *Rome*.

In the time of King *Richard* the second, this *Wickliffe* was banished, in which misery  
and

pro- and affliction, hee shewed a  
ging singular spirit of courage and  
constancy, wheresoever hee  
went, or whatsoever hee suffe-  
red. At last returning from  
Exile, he died in the yeare  
of our Saviour Iesus, whom  
he had Preached, 1398. and  
was buried the last day of De-  
cember in his Parish Church of  
*Lutterworth* in *Leicester-shire*.  
But in the yeere 1428. which  
was 41. yeeres from the time  
of his death, his dead body  
was by the Decree of Pope  
*Martin* the fifth, and the  
Councell of *Sene*, dig'd up,  
and burned with the Execa-  
tions of that fiery *Pope*; thus  
O he

he found the cruelty of them being dead, whom he had being living, taught to be so. He writ (as *Pius Æneas* testifies) more than two hundred faire volumes, most of which were burned by *Subinck* Archbishop of *Prague* in *Bohemia*. The Catalogue of his Works you may reade in the Centuries of *John Bale*, some of them, I have here set downe.

1. *Of Christ and Antichrist.*
2. *Of Antichrist and his members.*
3. *Of the truth of the Scriptures.*
4. *Of the fountaine of Errors.*
5. *A*



5. *A booke of Conclusions.*
6. 7. *Of Ecclesiasticall and Civill government.*
8. *Of the Impostures of Hypocrites.*
9. *Of Blasphemy.*
10. *Lectures on Daniel.*
11. *On the Apocalyps.*
12. *Of the marriage of Priests.*
13. *The Devils craft against Religion.*
14. *His policy to overthrow faith.*
15. *Of Apostacy.*
16. *Two bookes of Metaphysickes, one containing 12. Bookes.*
17. *Glosses upon the Scripture.*
18. *Of falling away from Christ.*
19. *Of truth and lying.*

Besides these, he writ many

of Philosophy, and translated the Bible into the English tongue, making Prefaces and Arguments to euery Booke: he also translated the twelve Bookes of Clement, the Parson of Lanthon, containing the harmony of the Evangelists: And thus went out this Lampe of England: of whom one thus hath said.

*Mortuus est, posthàc ossa cremata sua.*

*Iohn*



JOHN BALE

**H**EE was an *Englishman*,  
borne in *Suffolke*, fitted  
and furnished with all maner  
of learning at *Cambridge*. His

O 3

Pa-

Parents had many Children, and were Papists. This *Bale* being a boy, was shut up 12. yeares in a Cloyster of Friars, *Carmalites* ; hee was first brought from that darknes to light, by the Right Honourable, the Lord *Wentworth*, but he was troubled first under the government of *Leo at Torke*, and afterwards under *Stokesley at London*, being Arch-bishops. But *Bale* got his freedome by the meanes of *Cromwell*, who was privy Councillor to King *Henry* the eighth, for some dainty and elegant Comedies, which he compos'd ; yet he was forced

ren, ced to flye, and remained in  
Bale Lower Germany eight yeares,  
12. in which hee writ many  
ars, workes. He was called home  
first by King *Edward* the sixth, and  
knes was made Bishop of *Ossar* in  
Ho- Ireland; where he preached:  
rth, But in Queene *Maries* dayes  
un- Ireland was too hot for him,  
at and so left it, but after many  
der dangers, he was taken by Pi-  
ng rats, stript, mocked, and vn-  
ot civilly handled, at last was  
es sold, but his ransome being  
vy paid, he returned into Ger-  
many, which was at that time  
the safest receptacle for di-  
stressed Christians; living at  
Basle he compiled that work

of his 13 Centuries of all the famous writers of Great Britains, in all ages, to the yeare, of Christ 1557. Hee was much helped by *Leland*, living in *Germany*, his special friends were *Alexander Alerius*, a Scottish man, where hee writ the like Catalogue of the famous men of that Nation, likewise *Gesner*, *Simler*, and *Lycosthenes* loved him dearly: He was a powerfull engine against the Roman Church, as appeares by that Distiche of *Lawrence Humphred*.

*Plurima*

*Plurima Lutherus patefecit, Platina multa.*

*Quadam Vergerius, Cuncta Balæus habet.*

Englished thus.

*Full much did Luther, Platina did well,*

*so did Vergerius, Bale doth all excell.*

This worthy Scholler dyed in Ireland in the yeare of our Redemption 1558. and of his troublelome life 67. His workes are these that follow.

1. His *Heliads of English.*
2. His *British writers.*
3. *3 Tomes upon Walden.*
4. *Vpon the invention of things*  
by Polydore.
5. *Vp-*

5. Vpon Capgraves Catalogue.
6. Vpon the liues of Bishops.
7. An Epitome of Leland.
8. The acts of the Rom. Bishops.

Two Comedies in severall  
sorts of verses.

1. The life of St. Iohn Baptist.
2. Of Christ.
3. Of his Baptisme and Tentation.
4. Of Lazarus rais'd.
5. Of the high Priests Councell.
6. Of Symon the Leper.
7. Of the Lords Supper, and washing his Disciples feete.
8. Of the Passion of Christ.
9. Of his buriall and Resurrection.
10. Vpon the marriage of Kings.
11. Of



11. *Of the Popish sects.*
  12. *Against Detractors.*
  13. *Papists treacheries.*
  14. *Against adulterating Gods Word.*
  15. *Of Ioh. King of England.*
  16. *Of the impostures of Thom. Becket.*
  17. *Of the promises of God.*
  18. *Of the preaching of St. Iohn.*
  19. *Corruptions of Divine Lawes.*
  20. *Pammachius translated.*
- Bookes in prose in English.
1. *Vpon the Apocalyps.*
  2. *Against Standish.*
  3. *Against the custome of swearing.*
  4. *Mystery of iniquity.*
  5. *A-*

5. *Against Antichrist.*
6. *The triall of Sir Iohn Old-Castle.*
7. *Some Dialogues.*
8. *Against Baals Priests.*
9. *Apology for Barnes and Gray against Smith.*
10. *Against perswasion to Popery.*
11. *Vpon Anne Askew.*
12. *To Elizabeth, after Queen.*
13. *Vpon the single life of Clergie men.*
14. *Lelands Journall.*
15. *Of true Heretiques.*
16. *Expostulations of Popery.*
17. *Vpon Mantuan of death.*
18. *Against the Popish masse.*
19. *Of the calling to a Bishopricke.*

20. *Against Bonners Articles.*

21. *Vpon Luthers death.*

22. *Iohn Lambards Confession.*

23. *A weekes worke to God.*

24. *Thorpes Examination translated into Latine.*

25. *Iohn Pomers Epistle to the English-men.*

26. *Of the writers of England, and Scotland, enriched with 500 Authors.*

26. *Abbreviations of Leland.*  
While hee lived among the Papists, he collected these and writ them.

1. *A bundle of all writers.*

2. *Writers from Helia.*

3. *Writers from Bertholde.*

4. *Ad-*

4. *Additions to Tryterius  
Germane collections, French  
collections, and English.*

5. *The spirituall warre.*

6. *The Castle of Peace.*

7. *To the Synod of Hull.*

8. *The History of St. Bro-  
chard. Of Symon, an English  
man.*

9. *Prefaces upon Mantuan*

It doth by all these appeare  
what an industrious labour-  
er Bale was in his time,  
whose memory is yet fresh  
amongst us.

*John*



JOHN COLLET

**H**IS Collet was sonne  
to Henry Collet Knight,  
and twice Lord Maier of  
London, he was Doctor of  
Divi-

Divinity in the Vniversity of Oxford, and Deane of St. Pauls in London, hee was a great Scholler, living in the darke time of Popery: he embraced true Religion in the reignes of Henry the 7. and 8. Kings of England: His sincerity was seene in his extraordinary and laborious Sermons, but specially in that which hee preacht to Henry the eighth, at his siege of *Tournay*: His Argument was stiled *Christianus Miles*, or the *Christian Soldier*: whereupon, hee being calied to tryall by the Kings Councillors: The issue proved happy, for he gave great  
con-

content to the King, inso-  
much, that the King taking  
a cup of Wine, said, *Deane.*  
*I drinke to you, let every man*  
*take whom he will for his Confes-*  
*for, you onely shall be my Do-*  
*ctor.*

And truely, this great Deane  
of *St. Pauls*, taught and lived  
like *St. Paul*: Hee was expert  
in *St. Pauls* Epistles, and illu-  
strated them with his *Com-*  
*mentaries*: He preacht against  
the worshiping of Images,  
concerning Iustification by  
the Merits of Christ freely;  
against idle Priests: against  
those that were marryed, and  
yet lived inordinately: His

P

nature

nature was against those which persecuted the professors of truth : Hee derided one that thought *St. Paul* meant by those words an *Heretique after the first and second admonition Devita*, that he should be cut off, taking the verbe to be a substantive, *De vita, ac si de vita tollendus* : He founded and built that famous Grammar schoole; called *Pauls Schoole*, where an hundred fifty and three poore mens sonnes should be taught freely, and a fine house of dwelling for the Schoole-master, which Schoole beares this inscription in *Latin*,  
*Schola*



*Schola Catechisationis puerorum  
in Christi Opt. Max. fide & bonis  
litteris, Anno Christi M. D. X.*

Which doth evidently prove,  
that hee was a true Religious  
man : Hee assigned a large  
annuall stipend to the head  
Schoole-master and Vsher, he  
best rents and houses, which  
he committed to the care of  
the Worshipfull company of  
Mercers in London: That lear-  
ned *William Lylly*, the Author  
of the Latine Grammar, was  
the first Schoole-master of  
this place. Doctor *Collet* lies  
famously buried in the Ca-  
thedrall Church of *St. Paule*,  
upon whose Tombe, *Lylly*

hath engraven Latine verses,  
and this Motto.

*Disce muri mundo —*  
*— Vivere disce Deo.*

His writings were these.

1. *Of the institution of youth.*
2. *Of Manners, Lib. 1.*
3. *Fourteene bookes upon St. Paul.*
4. *One booke on the Proverbs.*
5. *One booke of St. Matthew.*
6. *One booke of the feare of Christ.*
7. *One booke of the twelve Articles of Faith.*
8. *Vpon the Lords Prayer.*
9. *Ordinary Sermons.*
10. *Ex-*

10. *Extraordinary sermons upon speciall occasions.*

11. *Of the sayings of Christ.*

12. *Disputation: against Erasmus Roterdamus.*

13. *One Sermon to the Clergy in English.*

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P 3

*William*

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WILLIAM TINDALL

**H**IS famous Scholler  
was borne in the con-  
fines or borders of *Wales*, he  
had his youth trained up

in Oxford, in *Magdalen Colledge* in the liberall Sciences, where hee attained to great skill in the Tongues, when he had gathered great knowledge of Gods *Will*, as it was revealed in his *Word*: He dedicated his first fruits of learning to the Colledge, and then entred into holy Orders. In that darke time of Popery having embraced the Truth, he also instructed his wife, and divers others in the knowledge of it: Furthermore, hee turn'd many famous bookes and writings into English, and namely, *Erasmus*, his *Enchyridion* of a

Christian Souldier. But his name being growne somewhat famous, he was vext by his adversaries, the Adherents of the Bishop of *Rome*, and whereas he studied the quiet of his owne Conscience, he left this Land, and went into *Germany*, and had great conference with *Martin Luther*, and *John Frith* in *Saxony*; by whose helpe hee set upon the translation of the Scriptures into English tongue, for the good and profit of the rude and ignorant people, and having translated the New Testament, and the *Pentateuch*, or five bookes of *Moses*

his *Moses*, & caus'd them faithfully to bee imprinted at *Hamburg*, with learned Prefaces to each of them, and sent them into *England*: He writ many other famous pieces in English, and when hee had staid a good while in *Germany*, he came downe to *Antwerp* in *Brabant*, where hee did much good by instructing the Merchants, and enduing them with the knowledge of the truth; but hee had not travelled long, before his adversaries had laid him out for the fire; therefore, being by Letters and Messengers sent out of *England*  
taken,

taken, he was led as a Prisoner to *Filford Castle* in *Flanders*, where for the testimony of *Jesus Christ*, and for the Profession of the Gospel, hee suffered constantly, a cruell Martyrdom, being burnd to Ashes: His last words hee spake, were these, *Open oh Lord the Kings eyes of England* : Hee was through the whole course of his life unblameable. Master *Foxe* in his History of Martyres saies, hee might be called *Englands Apostle*, the workes which he writ, besides the translation of the Scriptures, are



are these that follow.

1. *A Christians obedience.*
2. *the unrighteous Mammon.*
3. *The practice of the Papists.*
4. *Commentaries on the seventh Chapter of St. Matthew.*
5. *A discourse of the last will and testament of Tracij.*
6. *An answer to Sir Thomas Mores Dialogues.*
7. *The Doctrine of the Lords Supper against More.*
8. *Of the Sacrament of the Altar.*
9. *Of the Sacramentall signes.*
10. *A foote path leading to the Scriptures.*

11. *Two letters to Iohn Frith.*

All these are extant together, with the workes of two Martyrs, *Barnes* and *Frith*, in English, in Folio, and thus after much labour and persecution, this worthy member of Christ, yeelded to the flames, expecting a ioyfull resurrection.

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*Iohn*

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IOHN BRADEFORD

**T**HIS Scholler was not  
inferiour in parts, ei-  
ther of doing or suffering to  
others, he was borne in the  
County

County of *Lancaster* : in that famous Mart Town of *Manchester*: He was by his parents brought up from his Cradle to learning, and he was singular for docility and diligence, so that he profited admirably, in his studies and exercises which hee undertooke, then hee was sent to *Cambridge*, and was admitted into *Queenes Colledge*, where hee tooke all degrees, so that hee was made Master of the same Colledge, which hee governed with great dexterity and sincerity. Afterwards in the reigne of King *Edward* the sixth,

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.  
Sixth, he was appoynted Di-  
vinity Lecturer in the Cathe-  
drall Church of *St. Paul* in  
*London*, which taske he per-  
formed not without admi-  
rable demonstration of la-  
bour and learning. But in  
the time of *Queene Mary*,  
the state of Religion alte-  
ring, and the Protestant pro-  
fessors being hated, this fa-  
mous *Bradford* among the  
rest, for the love of *Jesur* and  
his *Gospell*, which hee had  
faithfully preached, was  
consumed in the fiery flames  
of Persecution, and so was  
crowned with that glorious  
name of Martyre. This he  
suf-

suffered the first of July 1555, in that noted place called *West Smithfield, London* the last words that hee was heard to utter, were, *O England repent*, hee left behind him his famous disputations which hee had with the Papists, which are extant at large in *Foxes History of Martyrs*. He had a famous Epitaph written of him : His workes which hee writ in English are these.

1. *Two Sermons, the first of Repentance ; the second of the Lords Supper.*

2. *Some letters to his fellow Martyrs.*

3. *An*

3. *An answer to ones letter,  
desiring to know whether one  
might goe to Masse, or not?*

4. *The danger ensuing the  
hearing of Masse.*

5. *His examination before  
the officers.*

6. *Godly Meditations made  
in Prison, cald his short Prayers.*

7. *Truths Complaint.*

8. *Melancthon translated,  
of Prayers.*



HUGH LATYMER.

**H**is worthy Divine was borne in *Leicester shire*, brought up to learning from a youth, afterwards hee was placed



placed in *Cambridge*, where  
he tooke (not without de-  
sert) the eminent Title of  
Doctor of Divinity : his af-  
fect did promise much sin-  
cerity and ingenuity, and hee  
was of Candid manners, and  
of courteous and meeke car-  
riage : for his singular lear-  
ning, he was by King *Edward*  
the sixth, made Bishop of  
*Worcester*, where, while hee  
late in that See, all good men  
perceived his singular care &  
dexterity, in managing that  
weighty function : He was  
alwaies ready and forward to  
propagate the truth. But he  
also in the time of *Queene*

*Maries* Reigne, was both deprived of his Bishoprick, and ministeriall function, and being cast into prison, was condemned to the fire: He was much like that old ancient Father of the Primitive time, St. *Polycarpus*: either you looke upon the forme of his Martyrdome, or weigh well the saying of them both at the time of their sufferings. That old *Polycarpus* being fourescore and above, a little before his death, uttered that sweet saying of St. *James*, *Fidelis est Deus, qui non sinat nos tentari supra quod possumus*, that is, God

God is faithfull, who will not suffer us to bee tempted above our strength : And a little after he said, *Pater Celestis suscipe spiritum meum*, which is, Oh Heavenly Father receive my Spirit. In like manner, this Father Latimer, for so he was call'd, was a constant and stout Martyr of *Jesus Christ*, and was burnd at *Oxford*, the sixteenth day of *October*, in the yeare of Grace, 1555. hee left his Sermons behind him, wherein we may reade his sincerity and piety, many of them were preached before King *Edward the sixth*, and the illustrious Lady *Katharine*

Dutches of *Suffolke*, and are now to bee had in any ones hands almost, having beene so many times imprinted with the Publicke approbation of all learned and iudicious Divines, and to the comfort of all well disposed Christians, who may gather great profit out of them: His life actions, and sufferings, are at large to be read, in Master *Foxes History*.



NICOLAS RIDLY.

**E**arning did not onely  
adorne this worthy  
Divine, but also parentage,  
being well descended, hee

Q 4

was

was borne in the Bishoprick  
of *Durham* : In his youth he  
was endued with many singular  
vertues, and his Parents  
spared no cost to have him  
well and Christian-like edu-  
cated : well, knowing the  
power of good education to  
helpe much, hee was sent to  
*Cambridge*, to study where hee  
tooke degree of Batchelor of  
Divinity, and presently he  
was made Master of *Pembroke*  
Hall : but his parts and gifts  
were so eminent (as appeared  
by his wise and religious de-  
portment in that preferment)  
that, that religious and pious  
King *Edward* the sixth took  
notice

notice of him, and being fully certified of his integrity of life, and excellent scholarship, made him Bishop of *Rochester*, nor did his hand stay, untill he had cald him from that See, to the Bishopricke of *London*, where hee shewed the parts of a true Bishop and shepheard of soules by his painfull watching, prayings, preachings.

But these *Halcyon* dayes of the Churches peace, lasted not long, but King *Edward* paying Natures debt, and Queene *Mary* comming to the Crowne of *England*, this worthy Prelate sate not long quiet

quiet, for religion being altered, and the Bishop of *Rome* authority comming in again, he was remov'd and cast both from his Ecclesiasticall dignity, and wholly from the Ministry, and was condemned to be burnd as an Here-tique. This English Father might fitly be compared to that old Father of the *Church*, *St. Ignatius*, not onely for his famous writing upon the *Lords Supper*, but also for his suffering so constantly and zealously in the cause of Christ.

Wel, this man was a choice flower of Christ his Church,  
and



and therefore is not unworthily stiled a Martyr, for in the same day, and same houre, was he, with Father Hugh Latimer burnd to ashes in the Vniversity of Oxford, over against Baliol Colledge : his last words in the flames that he was heard to utter were these, *Into thy hands O Lord doe I commend my Spirit* : His works, besides that Treatise of the Lords Supper, are extant in English, which follow.

1. *A Conference with Father Latimer.*

2. *A right forme of celebrating the Lords Supper.*

3. *A*

3. *A friendly farewell to his loving friends and favourers, being in Prison at Oxford.*

4. *With a mournfull Lamentation of the deplored estate of the Church of England being false to Popery.*

His writings could not be many, because his time was but short, and he imployed it most in preaching.

*Thomas*



THOMAS CRANMER

**T**HIS reverend and  
grave Arch-bishop was  
borne in the County of No-  
tingham, sprung from an an-  
cient

cient and worthy family. He was brought up to study in the Vniversity of *Cambridge* in *Iesus Colledge*, in which he made a wonderfull progresse in learning, and prov'd in a short time an excellent and usefull member in the Church, for his rare endowments, he was by that potent Prince *Henry* the eight, King of *England*, made Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*, after the death of his predecessor *Warran*, in the yeare 1532. All the time of King *Henry* his Reigne, he shaved h's beard, but that King dying, hee let it grow greatly, as you see him

He him here lively presented :  
he was the first Archbishop,  
except onely one, which was  
*Richard Scroope*, Archbishop  
of *Torke*, that was adiudged  
to death in *England* by for-  
mall course of Law. But  
this *Cranmer*, was and under-  
went two yeares and an halfe  
imprisonment, with much  
sorrow, in darknesse, nasti-  
nesse, and want : Certaine  
it is, that he was a man devo-  
ted wholly to Religion and  
Godlinesse, for he in the time  
of King *Edward* procured  
many Divines to repaire  
from forraine parts into this  
Kingdome, and saw that they  
were

were supplied with necessities, among whom was *Martine Bucer*, *Paulus Fagius*, *Johannes Lascus*, and *Peter Martir*. If he had not loved the Gospel of *Jesur*, he would not have so friendly relieved and cherished his followers. He needs no other commendations, than those which are given him by *Andreas Osiander*, & *Peter Martir*, in K. Henr. the eighth his reigne. *Osiander* in his preface to his Evangelicall harmony thus speaks of him, *Amo te, &c. I love your Grace, not onely for those endowments which are common to others, as greatnesse of birth, com-*  
lineſe

kinnesse of person, sweetnesse of carriage, charity to all, especially to Students and professors of Gods Word: but much more for those Abstrusiores ac plane Heroicas animi tui virtutes, those are his very expressions in English, Abstruse and plainely Heroicall vertues of your minde, together, with your Wisedome, Prudence, Fortitude, Temperance, Justice, care for your Countries good, Loyalty to your Sovereaigne, contempt of worldly wealth, love of heavenly riches, love of the truth, Gospell, and professors of it. This Encomium is large and true, proceeding from the penne of such

a Divine: and Peter *Marius* gives him as much praile in his Epistle to his booke of the Eucharist. *Quem enim potu-  
issem, &c.* Whom could I finde so true a Bulwarke for the truth, and especially *Huius Eucharistici Sacramenti*, For the Sacrament of the Eucharist, than your sacred selfe nay, he saith, *Quis sanctior? firmior? Doctior?* Who so holy? who so stedfast? who so generally learned? It is your Grace that are expert in all the Writings of the Fathers, Councils, Canons, Popes Decrees, Controversies, of these (saith he) I am an eye witnesse, or else I should scarce have believed



it :Ye for all these parts, this famous Father of the English Church, was adiudged to the fire, and suffered it at Oxford, 1556. the 21. of March, and of his age 72. in which weighty charge of governing the affaires of the Church. He writ many things which are here to his eternall praise truly registred.

1. *A Catechisme of Christian Doctrine.*
2. *Ordinations of Churches reformed.*
3. *Of ordaining Priests.*
4. *Of the Eucharist with Luther.*

5. A defence of Catholick doctrine.

6. To the professors of the Truth.

7. Ecclesiasticall Lawes, in Edward the sixth his reigne.

8. Against Gardners Sermon.

9. Doctrine of the Lords Supper.

10. 12 Bookes of common places, out of the Doctors of the Church.

11. Christian Homilies.

12. To Richard Smiths Catechismes.

13. Confutations of unwritten truths.

14. Of not marrying ones sister,

olick  
C the  
y, two Bookes.

15. *Against the Popes primacy,* two bookes.

16. *Against Popish Purgatory,* two bookes.

17. *Of Iustification,* two Bookes.

18. *Epistles to Learned Men.*

Out of Prison hee writ these.

1. *Against the sacrifice of the Masse.*

2. *Against adoring the Host.*

3. *To Queene Mary,* with others.

4. *Emendations of the Translation of the English Bible,* and added Prefaces to it.



EDWIN SANDES ARCHBI.

**T**HIS Worthy Doctor  
of the Church of Eng-  
land, proceeded of a good  
house and family, and tooke  
his

his degree of Doctor in the famous Vniversity of Cambridge, he was Master of *Katharine* Hall; and Vice-Chancellor of the said Vniversity the same time. When *Iohn* Duke of *Northumberland* passed by that way with his Army, to oppose the proclaiming of *Mary* Queene of *England*, he caused this *Sands* to preach for, and in defence of the *Lady Jane Grey*, which was declar'd Queene, which he performd, with that modesty, gravity, and wisdom, that hee satisfied *Northumberland* Duke, and did not much incense the other par-

ty, for when there was a suddaine change of things, so that the next day the great Duke and himselfe were both taken Prisoners, this worthy *Sands* at the intercession of many friends, was acquitted and fully set free, and so together, with his wife, went into *Germany*, ( a good policy to shun a comming & threatning storme ) where he kept himselfe close during the reigne of *Queene Mary*; but that *Queene* dying, hee was cald home into *England* in *Queene Elizabeths* Reigne, and was declared Bishop of *Worcester*, and was consecrated  
the

as a the one and twentieth of De-  
s, so cember in the yeare of our  
reat Lord, 1559. Hee did succeed  
oth that famous Arch-bishop  
thy Grindall in two places, to  
of wit, in the Bishopricke of  
ted London, and the Archbisho-  
to. ricke of *Torke*, the one in  
ent 1570. and the other in sixe  
ol- yeares after; and when he had  
& enioyed that spirituall pro-  
he motion of Arch-bishop 12.  
ng yeares, he departed this life  
ry; the eighth of *August*, 1588.  
ee about the age of threescore,  
and and lies buried in the Col-  
le, legiate Church of *Southwel*  
of in *Nottingham shire*, a man, of  
ed whom it is hard to be said,  
he whether

whether more famous for his singular vertues & learning, or for his Noble Parentage and Of-spring which hee left behinde him: for he left many Children, of which, three were Knights, and excellently well qualified gentlemen, either for body or mind. But his sonne Sir *Edwine Sands* prov'd the learned-er, & more famous and deare to his Countrey. There is a booke of famous sermons extant in Print of this Prelates, which is counted a worthy piece of work, & doth sufficiently declare his Piety and Schollership to succeeding Ages.

*Alex.*





ALEXANDER NOWELL

**H**is *Effigies* speaks *Chri-*  
*stian* Meekenesse and  
gravity, and he was, as this  
shewes him to be, borne he  
was

was in *Lancashire* of an ancient family of the *Nowels*. Hee tooke the degree of Doctor in Divinity; & in *Queen Maries* dayes, he (as many other famous Divines were forced to doe) departed this Land, to shunne the troubles of those times, and to secure their owne persons from their Adversaries. Hee was Deane of the Famous Church of *St. Paul* in *London*: Hee was the first that returned from Forreigne parts; hee presently writ two bookes of true Religion against the Papists, and also of his first and last Lent Sermons. He was for thirty  
yeares

yeares together Preacher to  
Queene *Elizabeth* of blessed  
memory : Hee was likewise  
Patron of *Middleton* Schoole.  
Hee gave to *Brazen-nose* Col-  
ledge, in which hee studied  
from the thirteenth of his  
age, till twenty sixe, to thir-  
teene Students to bee main-  
tained, two hundred pounds  
of English money, being at  
the same time principall of  
the same Colledge. Hee was  
the Author of much good to  
*Pauls* Schoole : Hee did pro-  
pagate godlinesse by his fre-  
quent Preachings, and Cate-  
chismes : Hee had the testi-  
mony for abilities and rare  
parts

parts of both Vniversities and of Forreigne Churches, and of those happy Prince, King *Edward the sixth*, and *Queene Elizabeth*, as also of their true hearted Nobles. Hee was a speciall maintainer of the Poore, and more specially of learned Schollers. Hee was a comforter of the afflicted, both for their bodies and soules, and hee was an especiall reconciler of contentions and Law suites, witnes for ever to his praise; that agreement and unity, which hee alone procured betweene *Sir Thomas Gresham*, and *Sir Iohn Ramsey*, being false out,  
and

and fully intending to prosecute their causes at Law, but by this reverend Divines perswasion, and meditation, were made Friends, and so continued to their dying day. Hee sate long the Deane of *St. Pauls*, and lived till he was ninety yeares old, and yet then had his perfect sight. Hee dyed in the yeare of our Lord, 1601. on the thirtcenth of *February*, and lyes buried in the Famous Cathedrall Church of *St. Paul* in *London*, with this Epitaph upon his Tombe.

*Quam*

*Quam speciosa vestigia  
Evangelizantium pacem.*

With some Verses also annexed, this being the last of them.

*Sic oritur, floret, demoritur-  
que Deo.*

His Workes set forth, are as followeth.

1. *Against Thomas Dorman, an English Papist, in two bookes in quarto English.*

2. *Another Booke against Dorman and Sanders of Transubstantiation in quarto English.*

3. Hi

3. His greater Catechisme in  
Latine, in quarto.

4. His lesser Catechisme in  
Latine, in Octavo.

5. The same in Latine, Greeke,  
and Hebrew.

---

S

John

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JOHN IEVELL..

**H**IS famous Instru-  
ment may truly an-  
swer to his Name, for hee  
was a rich Iewell both to  
Church,



Church , and Commonwealth : He was borne in *Devonshire* , and brought up to ripenesse in that flourishing Vniversity of *Oxford* , first in *Merton Colledge* , and afterwards in *Corpus Christi Colledge* , where, with the approbation of all the Learned hee tooke the degree of *Batchelor in Divinity* . In his time hee was a famous, and no lesse painefull Preacher of the Gospell of his *Saviour* . In the Reigne of *Queene Mary* , he fled into *Germany* , to enioy the liberty of his Conscience , and to avoide those snares that were laying for him , in which he

had beene intrapped, had he stayed ; but the dayes of Queene *Mary* ending, and famous Queene *Elizabeth* comming to the Crowne, this worthy Scholler returned to *England*, and at his comming was ioyfully received of his Mother, the *University* ; who bestowed upon him the famous Title of *Doctor of Divinity* : And not long was it before that renowned Queene *Elizabeth*, for his singular learning, and knowledge in all the Sciences and Tongues, made him Bishop of *Salisbury*, which Diocesse he governed with wonderfull care and

and vigilancy, not onely feeding the soules of his people, but also at all times distributing food to the bodies of the poore and distressed: And as he was admirable for his dextrous and pious government of the affaires of the *Church*, so was he also renowned farre and wide for his learned works and writings, which foiled the Adversaries, and quite stopt their mouths, and rest yet unanswered, which did mightily disparage their Cause. Hee writ both in *Latine*, and *English*; for hee was excellent in the knowledge of the Tongues:

but that piece which most wounded the *Roman Cause*, was his *Apology for the Church of England*, which worke is piously reserved, as a memoriall of him, in all our Churches; so that it may be sayd of him, hee is dayly read in our Meetings, and whose fame is through all the Churches. *Peter Martyr* for this his worke gave him great commendations in these words: *Apologia tua Frater charissime, &c.* Your *Apology* (most deare Brother) hath not onely afforded me content and satisfaction in all respects, but it is approved of for a learned, eloquent worke, of *Bullinger*,

linger, and his followers, also of Gualter ; so that they cannot praise you enough ; neither doe they beleeve that any worke in this time hath beene set forth fuller of all manner of learning, and entire perfection : those be *Martyrs* very expressions.

This worthy and Reverend *Juell* of our English Church, did as it were foretell in part his Dissolution, as appears by two Letters sent by him to the Reverend Father in God, the Lord Bishop of *Norwich*, which Doctor *Lawrence Humphred* doth set forth. This worthy Instrumēt yeelded to Death at his Palace in

*Monktonfarley*, the Citizens of *Salisbury* did greatly bewaile his death ; it was in the yeere of our Lord, 1573, and of his Age the 50<sup>th</sup>, and lyes buried in the Cathedrall Church of *Salisbury*, in the middle of the Quire, under a faire Marble-stone, with this Inscription in *Latine*, which I have Englished, because it sets forth his praise.

To *John Juell*, an English man, in the County of *Devon*. sprung of the ancient Family of the *Juels* of *Buden*, of the  
Univer-

University of Oxford: ex-  
iled in Queene *Maries*  
dayes into *Germany*, but  
in Queene *Elizabeths*  
Reigne, was Bishop of  
this Diocesse, where he  
late Eleaven yeeres, and  
Nine Moneths, ruling  
faithfully, and with great  
Integrity; a Man religi-  
ous, learned, sharpe-wit-  
ted, solid in Judgement,  
endued with Piety, and  
singular Humanity: An  
expert Divine, a Jewell  
of

of Jewels; dyed at *Monktonfarley*, buried at *Salisbury*, being a Cittizen of Heaven, *Laurence Humphred* hath consecrated this Monument, in witnessse of his favour and love, in the yeere of *Salvation*, 1573, IX Kallends *Octob.*

Psalme 112.

*The Righteous shall be had in everlasting remembrance.*

He also made a Monument himselfe, which will last longer than that of Marble,  
which



Donk which are his Workes that  
Salis follow.

en o  
Ium-  
ated  
wit-  
and  
Sal-  
Ka-  
1. *A Synopsis of that seditious  
Bull of Pius quintus, sent into  
England 1569. in English.*

2. *A short treatise of the Scrip-  
tures.*

3. *A Treatise of the Sacra-  
ments.*

4. *A Sermon preached in King  
Edwards Reigne, upon 1. Pet.*

4. II.

5. *Sixe Sermons before Queene  
Elizabeth at Pauls Crosse in  
English.*

6. *The Apology of the Church  
of England.*

7. *A Volume against Tho-  
mas*

mas Harding, wherein 77 questions are discussed, and decided by Scriptures, Councils, and Ancient Fathers; translated into Latine by William Whittaker.

8. His Reply against Harding, turned out of English into Latine by Tho. Bradocke.

John Wolley, Secretary to Queene Elizabeth, made some Verses upon his Death; these are the two last of them,

*Moribus, ingenio doctrina, religione,  
Nulla ferent salē saecula longa virū,*

For manners, Wit, Learning, Religion,  
Like him these times will yeeld  
us few, or none.

*Mathew*



MATHEW PARKER.

**H**is countenance speaks Gravity, and hee was no lesse than he appeares : He was borne in the City of Norwich.

*wich*, furnished with Learning in the Vniversity of *Cambridge*: Hee was Bible-Clarke in *Corpus Christi* Colledge, and after he was made Fellow of the same Colledge: but he was called from hence to be Chaplaine to Queene *Anne*, Wife to Henry 8. King of *England*. He tooke degree of *Doctor in Divinity*, and first he was made Deane of *Stoake*; and Queene *Anne* dying, the King made him one of his Chaplaines; and that King dying, he was reputed worthy to be Chaplaine to King *Edvard* the sixth; he obtrayned no meane preferments and

and dignities under both Kings, as the Mastership of that Colledge in which hee was bred: He was Prebend of *Ely*, and Deane of *Lincolne*; all which promotions in King *Edwards* dayes hee did quietly possesse, untill the second yeere of *Queene Mary*; then he was, for marrying a Wife, stript from all his preferments, and lived an obscure, and poore life. But that storme being over, and the Archbishopricke of *Canterbury* being voide by the death of Cardinall *Poole*, *Queene Elizab.* iudged none fitter for this eminent preferment

ment for Life and Learning than this Grave Prelate, and so did bestow the Archbishopricke upon him. He was installed the 17. of *December*, and late Primate and Metropolitane of all *England* the space of 15. yeeres, in which space hee did many famous workes of Charity : As first, he gave to the City of *Norwich*, the place of his birth, a Silver Basin and Eure double guilt, weighing an hundred and threescore and ten Ounces, to this he gave 50. Shillings yeerely, to be distributed to the poore of that City : Hee tooke care also for  
fixe

sixe anniverſary Sermons , to  
be preached in five particular  
Parish-churches in *Norfolke*.  
Hee built a faire Grammar-  
Schoole at *Rochdale* in *Lanca-*  
*shire* ; he gave to *Corpus Chri-*  
*sti* , or *Bennet-Colledge* , of  
which he was Head, Thirty  
Schollerships ; hee builded  
the inward Library, and fur-  
nished it with many faire  
Bookes printed , and Manu-  
scripts rare and scarce for  
worth and antiquity. More-  
over, he gave to the Students  
of the same House, a piece of  
Plate of 30. ounces of Silver,  
double guilt , and withall,  
gave the perpetuall Advou-

T

zon

zon of the Parsonage of Saint Mary Abchurch to the Colledge; these, with many other deeds of Charity, this Reverend Prelate freely did performe.

But one thing I cannot omit of him, which was his great care for the preservation of ancient Histories, whose names before this time had perished, but that that fastened a *Nomenclature*, or *Catalogue* of the Authors. This Father of the Church deceased in the yeere of *Jesus* Incarnation 1574, being 70. yeeres old, and lies buryed in the Chappell at *Lambeth*, covered with



with a Marble, and an ingraven *Epitaph* : his workes are these that follow.

1. *A Sermon when Mar. Bucer was buried, out of Wisdome, Cap. 4 ver. 7. to 19.*

2. *A booke of the Antiquity of the Church of Canterbury, and of 70. Archbishops of that See.*

3. *The History of England of Mathew Paris.*

4. *The flowers of the History of Mathew of Westminster.*

5. *The History of Gyrald the Welchman, of Tho. Walsingham, and others.*

*Sordynd this famous Father, of whom it is said,*

*Integer, & vera Religionis amans.*

T 2

John



IOHN FOXE .

**B**Ehold this Man, and  
thou canst not choose  
but wonder at his extraordi-  
nary labour and travaile, to  
gather

gather together so many of Gods servants in a bundle : hee was borne in the Countie of *Lancaster*, his young yeeres shewed that he was layd out for a Scholler, and so he had education accordingly in a famous Schoole. After being ripe, he was sent to *Oxford*, and was admitted into *Magdalen* Colledge, where hee gave himselfe strictly to study, and then profess Divinity : hee attained to an excellent skill in the *Latine, Greek,* and *Hebrew* Tongues in King *Edward 6.* his Reigne, and for his better safety and security, left this Kingdome in

Queene *Maries* dayes, and  
lived in the *Low-countries*. But  
when the Date of that  
Queenes dayes were expired,  
he came backe into *England*,  
and proved a famous Divine.  
Hee had an excellent faculty  
in preaching, and added to  
painefulnesse constancy and  
willingnesse; but that worke  
of his called *The History of the  
Martyrs*, made his name fa-  
mous in this Kingdome, and  
else where, and will for ever  
speake his praise. He was a  
man of an humble spirit, and  
had truly learn'd that Do-  
ctrine of *St. Paul*, In what e-  
state soever he was in, therewith-  
all

*all to be content.* Hee was one that had, as it seem'd, crucified himselfe to the world, and its vanities, as it may appeare in a kind and fatherly reprehension of his eldest sonne, who having a great mind to travel into forraigne parts, which when hee had performed, he came to his Father in *Oxford*, then being old, and he being attired in a loose out-landish fashion, who are you said his Father not knowing him? to whom his sonne replied, I am your sonne: to whom this Master *Foxe* answered, *Oh what enemy of thine hath taught thee so*

T 4      much

*much vanity ?* which speech of his shewed, that his minde was weaned from the love of the world. And indeed, I cannot conceive how hee could have any liberty to addict himselfe to follow delights and pleasures, doing so exquisitely such rare pieces of Schollership, which tooke up all his time : nay, it is rather to be wondred, how he performed so great labours in so short a time ; which he could not have done without long and tedious watchings, and fastings ; which three, study, fasting, and watching, will subiect the *flesh* to the  
*Spirit,*

*Spirit* ; and this course tooke  
see.

This man never sought after greedily any promotions or preferments, but held and approved of that estate in which he dyed : He departed this life in *London* , and lyes buried in the Church of Saint *Giles* without Cripple-gate, upon whose Marble Monument his Sonne *Samuel Foxe* hath caused to bee ingraven this Inscription,

*Christo, S. S.*

To *John Foxe*, his honoured Father, the faithfull

full Martyrologian of  
 our *English Church*, a most  
 diligent searcher into the  
 Antiquities of Histories  
 a most stiffe Bulwarke  
 and fighter for the Evan-  
 gelicall Truth, which  
 hath revived the *Martyrs*  
 as so many *Phœnixes*,  
 from the dust of *Oblivi-*  
*on*, is this Monument  
 made: He dyed 18. of *A-*  
*prill*, 1587. and of his age  
 70.

He writ and set forth these  
 things that follow.

1. *Me-*



1. Meditations on the Apoca-  
ps.
2. A Treatise of Christ crucifi-  
ed, Lat.
3. Of Christ tryumphing; in  
Latine.
4. The continuation of Willi-  
am Haddon against Olorius.
5. Against the Pope, Lat.
6. Short and comfortable ex-  
hortations to the afflicted, Angli-  
c.
7. Short notes of Election in  
English.
8. The foure Evangelists in  
Saxon-English.
9. His History of Martyrs.
10. A Sermon made at the  
baptizing of a Jew, the Text out  
of

of the 11. to the Romans, in Latine.

11. Urbanus Rhegius of Faith, translated.

12. One hundred and fifty Titles and Orders of Common places

13. A supplication to the English Lords for the afflicted brethren.

14. A Gratulatory to the English Church, and to her Pastors.

15. Of the Eucharist.

16. Of receiving those that are fallen.

17. Expostulation of Christ with Mankind.

18. Against the Calumnies of Del-Rius.

19. Of

19. *Of Excommunication.*

These be the fruits that this  
Righteous Tree, planted in  
Gods Church, did bring forth,  
which doe sufficiently de-  
clare him.

*Edmund*



WILLIAM GRINDALL

**H**is great Divine was  
borne in Cumberland  
he studied the Liberall Arts  
and Sciences at Cambridge in  
*Pembrooke*

Pembrooke-hall, of which Society hee was first made Fellow, and afterwards Master. After this he was taken of *Nicolas Ridley*, then Lord Bishop of *London*, to be his Household Chaplaine, which worthy Prelate commended him to King *Edward 6*, but the unwished-for death of that King hastening, hee did misse of preferment that way.

Then he, in the Reigne of *Queene Mary*, went into *Germany*, and lived there till that *Queene* dyed; but she being dead, hee returned home againe, and was chosen by *Queene Elizabeth* to that preferment

ferment, which King *Edward* the sixth had laid out for him, 1550. that was the Bishopricke of *London*; which See he did wisely and religiously governe about 11. yeeres, and then 1570. hee was made Archbishop of *Torke*, where he was Archbishop 6. yeeres; from whence for his singular Piety and Learning, he was in the yeere 1575. installed Archbishop of *Canterbury*, where he ruled the affaires of the Church of *England* the space of 7. yeeres dextrously, and religiously: Two yeeres before his death hee lost his sight; but Death comming, tooke

tooke away this glorious  
Lampe of our English Nati-  
on ; and hee lyes buried at  
*Croydon*, 1583. and of his age  
64.

This Prelate was not void,  
but plentiful, and abounding  
in good works, and charitable  
actions : witnesses are first  
that free Grammar schoole,  
which hee built at *St. Bees*,  
or *Bege* in *Comberland*, a little  
towne, which schoole he en-  
dowed with the yearely re-  
venues of thirty pounds  
for ever. He tyed upon *Pem-  
brook-hall*, lands worth twen-  
ty two pounds yearely for e-  
ver, for the maintenance of

a Greek Lecturer, and for the sustenance of one fellow and two Schollers, which should be sent from *Bees Schoole*: He also gave to the same Hall divers worthy and rare bookes, and a piece of Plate, weighing forty ounces of silver.

Hee granted likewise to *Magdalen Colledge in Cambridge* a yeerely pension for ever, for the maintenance of one Fellow, which should be taken from his Schoole at *St. Bege in Comberland*: He gave also to *Christs Colledge in Cambridge*, a place of excellent literature and piety, from which



which hath sprung many a famous Divine and Statesman, a piece of plate, weighing forty five ounces: He gave likewise to *Queenes Colledge* in *Oxford*, the yearly renewes of twenty pounds for ever, to the maintenance of one Fellow and two Scholars, to be chosen out of the aforesaid Schoole; and at his death he bequeathed to the same *Queenes Colledge* in *Oxford* a great part of the bookes in their Library, and a piece of Plate, and forty pounds in money: He likewise gave to eight poore almshouses at *Croydon*, meanes

valued yearely at 50 pounds: Lastly, he gave to the City of *Canterbury* 100 pounds of English money, to be for ever for a stocke for to set the poore of that City on worke, and to keepe them from idlenesse and beggery : And so having done such, and so many remarkable passages of Charity, this reverend Metropolitane is laid to rest in the Lord. There is a Sermon of his, which he preached at *St. Pauls Crosse*, when the Funeralls of the Emperor *Ferdinand* were celebrated, in English.



LAVRENS HVMPIERDE

**H**is Worthy Divine  
was borne in the Coun-  
ty of *Buckingham*, studied in  
the famous Nursery, and  
V 3 seed-

seed-plot of learning, the Vniversity of Oxford, in *Magdalen* Colledge : hee departed this land, as many other great Divines, and Religious professors did in *Queene Maries* Reigne, but in the beginning of *Queene Elizabeth*, he returned home, and was excellent for the Pulpit, or the schools, and tooke his Degree of *Doctor in Divinity* ; hee by his great abilities of learning, set forth Gods glory, and mightily discovered that dangerous nest of *Jesuites*, with their close and politique practices against Princes and their settled governments, if they

they were not subjugate to the *Roman* Bishop. His Books which he hath set forth, doe evidently declare, and manifestly prove, with what diligence and study hee found out the frauds & impostures of the followers of *Rome*, by ancient histories : hee was made publique professor of Divinity ; or else Doctor of the Chaire in *Oxford*, and President of *Magdalen* Colledge, which dignities and preferments, he did many yeeres with great commendation and approbation keepe and enioy : He ended his life at *Oxford*, and was there buried

in theyeare of Christs Incarnation, 1589, the whole Vniversity deploring and lamenting deeply the losse of so famous a governour, and did see that his funerall rites were with all solemnity duly performed & answerable to his place and office: Hee was intimate with Bishop *Iuel*, and grieved for his death; and the Church of *England* missed them both: this *Humphred* was at the time of his death, little lesse than seventy yeares old: his works are here faithfully recorded.

1. *Of Nobility, and the ancient originall of it.*

2. *A little booke of the Conservation of true Religion.*

3. *Consent of the Fathers of Iustification.*

4. *Interpretation of Tongues.*

5. *Of Iesuitisme, 1. part of the practice of the Roman Court against Common-wealths, and Princes, with a premonition to English men.*

6. *Iesuitisme ; 2 part of Puritan-poperie, or the Doctrine Iesuiticall, against Campan, and Iohn Duræus, also Harding, a confutation : Also Pharisaisme, old and new : a sermon in Oxford, Anno 1582.*

7. *Of the life and death of Iuell, with the defence of his Do-*

*Doctrine, and refutation of objections of Harding, Sands, Cope. &c.*

8. *Origen of true faith translated, with a Preface to the same Author and Doctor.*

9. *St. Cyrills Commentaries upon Isaiah into Latine, translated.*

10. *An Index to Forslers Hebrew Lexicon, by him made.*

*Gervase*





GERVAS BABINGTON

**H**is Prelate as hee was  
excellent for his parts,  
so was hee of a very faire de-  
scent, being borne in the  
Coun-

County of *Nottingham*, of the ancient family of the *Babingtons* in the said County, where hee drew in the first rudiments of Literature, till by his worthy Parents hee was sent to *Cambridge*, and was admitted into that worthy Society of *Trinity Colledge*, Doctor *Whitguist* being then Master.

This *Babington* proved so famous in Schollership, that having his degrees, hee was made Fellow of the same Colledge; and giving himselfe to the study of Divinity, he proved a worthy Preacher in that Vniversity. After,  
being

being Doctor in Divinity, he was called by *Henry*, that noble Earle of *Pembrooke*, to be his Chaplaine, by whose favour he was first made Treasurer of the Church of *Llandasse* in *Wales*, after hee was elected Bishop of the same, 1591. and when he had sitten 4. yeeres in that See, for his singular Piety and Learning, he was by *Queene Elizabeth* translated to the Bishopricke of *Exceter*, where he scarce stayed 3. yeeres, but he was made Bishop of *Worcester*, and in the midst of all these preferments hee was neither tainted with idlenesse,

nesse or pride, or covetousnesse, but was not onely diligent in preaching, but in writing bookes, for the understanding of Gods Word; so that he was a true patterne of Piety to the people, of Learning to the Ministry, and of Wisedome to all Governours: Whereupon he was made one of the Queenes Councell for the Marches of *Wales*. He was Bishop of *Worcester* about the space of 13. yeeres: He dyed of an Hecticke Feaver, and so changed this fraile life for a better in the yeere of our Lord 1610. not without the great grieve  
of

of all, and had all funerall Rites bestowed on him, befitting so great and so grave a Governour, and Father of the Church; and was buried in the Cathedrall Church of Worcester, in the Moneth of May. His workes extant are these that follow.

1. *Consolatory Annotations upon Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy.*

2. *Upon the 10. Commandments, the Lords Prayer, and the Articles of the Creed.*

3. *A comparison or collation betweene humane frailty & faith.*

4. *Three worthy & learned Sermons.*

*Thomas*



THOMAS HOLLAND.

**H**is worthy Instru-  
ment of our Church,  
was borne in Shropshire, in  
the Marches of *Wales*, and  
studied

studied in that flourishing  
Vniversity of Oxford in Exe-  
ter Colledge: I have placed  
him among these famous Di-  
vines for his excellent know-  
ledge and learning, & admi-  
rable indowments of his  
minde: He was graced with  
the stile of *Doctor in Divinity*  
by the Vniversity his Mother:  
he long time professed Di-  
vinity in the same Academy,  
and at last, with the generall  
suffrages of all, he was placed  
Doctor of the Chaire, in  
which hee succeeded Doctor  
*Humphred*, which place, this  
Doctor for many yeare toge-  
ther held with the generall

X accla-

acclamations of all, as wel of our owne, as forraigne Divines : but his disputations in publicke, which are yet in Coppies in some Schollers hands, are demonstrations sufficient to set forth his Schollership: Hee that preached his funerall Sermon, doth praise him sufficiently, tearming him another *Apollos* powerfull in Scriptures. Hee was admirably well read in the Fathers : so that he was as it were familiar with them ; and hee was excellent for Schoole-men : so that he was of some, called the *Seraphicke* Doctor. He was subtile



tile in his Arguments and  
disputations, and quicke at  
resolving doubts and questi-  
ons, so that with great ap-  
plause he was Doctor of the  
Chaire for twenty yeares to-  
gether, how many famous  
glistering starres proceeded  
from him into our Church?  
so that he was truly (as Gre-  
gory Nazianzen spoke of his  
Father) an *Abraham, the Father*  
*of many children* : to wit by  
scholasticall creation, and e-  
ven to the highest degree  
that the Vniversity doth af-  
ford. I passe over many re-  
verend Schollers, and some  
Bishops of this Kingdome,

that were his sonnes this way, but yet I cannot passe over those two famous pillars and supporters of our Church, those reverend paire of Fathers, *George Abbat*, Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*, and *John King* Bishop of *London*: In briebe, he was not onely a sincere preacher of Gods Word, but a faithfull and constant practitioner: he was zealous for Gods honour, and alwayes hated idolatry and superstition: as appeared by his speech to the fellowes of this Colledge, when he at any time went into the countrey, *I commend you to the love*

of

of God, and wish you to hate Popery and superstition: hee was for holinesse of life a pattern to all. The whole time of his siknesse he was fervent in prayers and ejaculations, full of ardency: when his breath grew short hee uttered this speech in Latine, *Veni, oh! veni Domine Iesu, stella matutina veni Domine Iesu, cupio dissolvi & esse tecum*: which is in English, *Come, oh come Lord Iesu, the bright morning Starre, Come Lord Iesu, I desire to bee dissolved and to be with thee, and having spoken these words, quietly surrendred up his soule into the Lords hands,*

leaving this life for a better:  
Hee dyed and was buried in  
*Oxford*, according to the ho-  
noured custome of the Vni-  
versity, with all Funerall rites  
that were to bee performed  
for so famous a man in the  
moneth of *March*, 1612. be-  
ing then little lesse than  
threescore and thirteen years  
of age.

---

*Robert*



ROBERT ABBAT

**T**HE place of this famous Schollers birth was *Guilford in Surrey*, a Towne of good repute; and  
X 4 his

his Parents were honest and vertuous, and not obscure. He was furnished with Learning of all sorts in that ancient Colledge in Oxford, called *Balio*, because builded by one of that name, a King of Scotland. He was Doctor in Divinity, and Master of the said Colledge; in which government hee shewed what a worthy Prelate hee would prove to our *English Church*: he was not onely thus adorned, but he was made Doctor of the Chaire, which place Doctor *Holland* had kept with great praise the space of twenty yeares.

This

This our learned *Abbat*, after that hee had 20. yeeres proved himselfe a famous and painfull Divine, and by his writings set forth, had learnedly opposed his Adversaries of the *Romish Church*; hee was by King *James* of blessed memory, consecrated Bishop of *Salisbury* the third of *December*, in the yeere 1615. and in this regard hee may iustly be said to equalize *Seffred* once Bishop of *Chichester*, because that this as well as he, lived to see his brother Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Primate, and Metropolitan of all *England*.

While

While he sate Lord Bishop of this Diocesse, he brought forth that learned and solid piece of Divinity, concerning grace and the perseverance of the Saints, which was termed his *Vox Cygnea*, because he presently after dyed; that speech which hee made to the Vniversity of Oxford, is also full of Schollership, which begins thus in Latine: *Salva veneranda Mater, Academicarum decus & gloria,* and so goes on with expressions of his care and love to her: *All haile, oh reverend Mother, the glory and grace of all Vniversities: I cannot containe my selfe*



selfe, but I must needes reioyce  
and be glad that I have suckt thy  
breasts, and not onely have had  
time to learne, but also to teach  
publickly in thy Schooles: I will  
never rest to wish thee a thousand  
happinesses and blessings, and all  
successefull prosperities; but the  
businesse that I am now to deliver,  
to thee from my Sovereaine, is,  
that thy Students would be care-  
full to avoyde those Bertians,  
Grevincovians, Thomlons,  
and the like writers, who never  
are content with the old pathes, but  
are inventing new ones, and thinke  
that they doe nothing well, un-  
lesse they be singular: Oh I desire  
thee to retaine thy old piety and  
sin.

*sincerity : I hope this of thee, and I wish that thou maist for ever flourish and increase, and be a Pillar and ground-worke of truth, untill the second comming of the Lord Iesus :*

He lived not long in that See, till death took him from us, for he fate but two yeares & three moneths, but he did mainly imploy his time, both in publicke and private, and so by reason his life was sedētary, he was troubled with the stone, & at 38. yeares of his age departed, not without the griefe of the whole Clergy & people, but specially of the inhabitants of *Salisbury*: at the instant

instant houre of death, he cald his servants and with great paines declared his faith and told them they should finde in his writings; he sealed up his writings with these words, *That faith which I have set forth, is the truth, and in that faith I dye,* and so gave up the Ghost in *March, 1618.* and lies buried in *Sarisbury Cathedral Church.* His workes are here set downe.

1. *The reformed Catholick in 3. Tomes in English, against Wil. Bishop, an English Papist in the defence of William Perkins.*

2. *A demonstration of Antichrist, against Cardinal Bellarmine, & other*

other Papists in Latine.

3. *A defence of his bookes against the Cavils and Sophistications of Eudæmon-lohn, for Isack Causabon, and against the Apologie of the said Iohn, for Garner.*

4. *The old way : A Sermon in Latine at Oxford, set forth by Thomas Drax.*

*John*



JOHN WHITGIFT.

**H**ooke upon, and wonder at the Effigies of this reverend Prelate, who was so eminent a governour of  
of

of our English Clergy: He was borne in *York-shire*, of an ancient family of the *Whitguists*, and was the eldest sonne of *Henry Whitguist*, of great *Grimsbey* in *Lincolne-shire*, Merchant: he had an uncle called *Robert Whitguist* Abbat of *Wellow* Monastery in *Lincoln-shire*, of which uncle he had education, who was wont to say, that neither he, nor the Popish religion would long continue, and used this saying of our Saviour, *Matth. 15. 13.* Every Plant which my heavenly father hath not planted, shall be rooted up.

His uncle seeing his forwardnesse

wardnesse to learning, sent him to *London* to Schoole: (in *St. Annes* Schoole) where profiting much, by the advice of his said unckle, hee was sent to *Cambridge*: he was at first admitted of *Queenes* Colledge; but not liking that house, he removed to *Pembroke* Hall, *Nicholas Ridley* being then Master; who being certified of Master *Bradford* of this Schollers forwardnesse and poverty, (for his Father was decayed by losses at Sea) he gave him a Schollership in that Hall, and 1555, he was made Fellow of *Peter-house*, Doctor

Y

*Pearne*

*Pearne* being then President, or Master, who favoured him in *Queene Maries* dayes.

He having before taken 3. Degrees, went forth at last, *Doctor of Divinity*, and canvased this Question, *That the Pope is Antichrist*: being also a famous Preacher: hee succeeded *Doctor Hutton*, who was Arch-Bishop of *Torke*, from a Fellow, to bee Master of *Pembrooke Hall*, and was *Doctor Coxes* Chaplaine, the Bishop of *Ely*.

He was likewise made the *Lady Margaret* Countesse of *Richmond* her Lecturer, or Profellor; which hee performed



med with such praise, that hee was made in short time the Queenes Doctor of the Chaire : hee comming to preach before Queene *Elizabeth*, was so well approved of her, that she made him Master of *Trinity Colledge*, & was sworne her Chaplaine in the yeare, 1567. Hee was for ten yeares matter of that famous society, with the approbation of all the Vniversity: except *Thomas Cartwright*, and some few others, who did oppose the rites and Ceremonies of the Church of *England*, which this *Whitgift* maintained.

The Queene cald him to be  
Deane of *Lincolne*, which hee  
held 7 yeares; while he staid  
in *Cambridge*, by his excellent  
learning and moderation, he  
bred up many brave Pupils,  
of which he saw 5. come to  
the dignity of Bishops, to  
wit, *Kedman*, Bishop of *Nor-*  
*wich*; *Babington*, Bishop of *Wor-*  
*cester*; *Rudd*, Bishop of *St. Da-*  
*vids*; *Golsborough*, Bishop of  
*Glocester*; and *Benedict*, Bishop  
of *Hereford*: As also many  
Lords, as the Earles of  
*Worcester* and *Comberland*, *Bar-*  
*on le Zouch*, *Baron Dunboy*,  
of *Ireland*, *Nicholas Bacon*,  
and *Francis Bacon*, and the  
Earle

Earle of *Essex*, and divers others.

Having beene Deane of *Lincolne* seaven yeares, the Queene gave him the Bishopricke of *Worcester*. 1577. and he taking his farewell of the University, chose those words of *St. Paul* to the *Corinthians*, 2. *Cor.* 13. 11.

Within a yeare after, hee was made Vice-President of *Wales*, Sir *Henry Sidney* Knight, being then he Lord President : In the yeare 1583. upon the death of *Grindal*, Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*, he was by the Queene chosen for Arch-  
Y 3 Bishop

Bishop, and presently one of the Lords of her Maiesties honourable privy Councell.

During the reigne of this Queene, he was in high esteeme, insomuch, that the Queene would familiarly call him, *Her blacke Husband* : and when this Queene was on her death-bed, hee was admitted still to pray by her; and when shee was speechlesse, yet she showed by signes of her liking his prayers, and departed, *March 24. 1602.*

Then King *James*, of blessed memory, comming to the Crowne, he annoynted him,  
and

and set the Crowne upon his head, and was alwayes high in the Kings favour, but he grieved inwardly for Queene *Elizabeths* losse, and out-lived her but a few moneths; for in *February* next, 1603. hee dyed; but his sicknesse, King *James* hearing of, came to *Lambeth*, and visited his Arch-Bishop, and after many sweet words spoken to him, told him, that he would pray to God to give him life: The Arch-Bishop strove to speake in Latine to the King, but his words could not bee understood; onely he often repeated this, *pro Ecclesia Dei*,

that is, *for the Church of God*, which were his last words, and so within few dayes after dyed, being aged 73. and Arch-Bishop more than 20 yeares: He was buried in the south side of the Church at *Croydon*, where there is a faire Tombe in memory of him: He performed many worthy charitable deedes in all places where he lived; as at *Lincolne*, *Worcester*, in the Marches of *Wales*, in *Kent*, and *Surrey*, but the chiefe of all, is that famous Hospitall or Almes-house at *Croydon*, dedicated to the Sacred *Trinity*, in which a Warden and 24. Brethren  
and

and sisters are nourished : To which hee adioyned a faire Free-schoole, with a house for the Schoole-master, and endowed those places with a sufficient yearly renew. Many of his Chaplaines came to be Bishops : hee set forth no bookes, but onely one great volume in English, of the Rites, Ceremonies, and Ecclesiasticall polity of our Church defended, and one Sermon preached before Q. Elizabeth, 24. of March, 1574. Text *Iob. 6. ver. 25, 26, 27.*

*Thomas*



THOMAS BETON.

**T**HE life of man upon  
Earth is a reall pilgri-  
mage, and seldome is so set-  
led or certaine, but each mo-  
ment



ment, may, and doth oftentimes induce a mutation: and wonder not that he is placed here, living so long before, but then I had not his Effigies. This worthy and reverend Clergy man had reall experience of changes; for in the reigne of King *Edward* the sixth, hee did professe Divinity in the flourishing Vniversity of *Oxford*, without impeachment, or molestation: but in the time of *Queene Mary*, he, as well as divers others, left this Kingdome, to enioy the liberty of their consciences, and to avoyd, if possible they could, a storme  
that

that fell in that *Queenes* government, and so travelled into *Germany*, but *Queene Mary* dying, hee returned to this Land againe, and prov'd a diligent Sh-pheard, and an eminent Writer, as may bee proved by his very many Treatises, worthily famous, and full of excellent Divinity, which are extant, and to be sold in English, the Catalogue of which, I have ioyned to his life; there are none of his workes in Latine that are to be had, except on learned Disputation of the *Lords Supper*, which he composed in the time that he was abroad;

abroad : by which it doth easily and evidently appeare, how dearly hee embraced and loved the Protestant Religion : hee was chosen into the number of the Prebendaries of *Canterbury*, and kept it untill his dying day : He paid Nature her debt about the eight yeare, 1570. being 60 yeares old: *John Parkhurst* the Bishop of *Norwich* hath written verses in the Commendation both of this man, and of his works & writings.

His works are contained in three Tomes, with study, diligence, piety, I have here set them in order.

The

The first Tome containes.

1. *Newes from Heaven.*
2. *A banquet of Christs birth.*
3. *A Quadragesimal feast.*
4. *A Method of praying.*
5. *A bundle or posie of Flowers.*
6. *An invective against swearing.*
7. *Discipline for a Christian Souldier.*
8.  *Davids Harpe.*
9. *The government of vertue.*
10. *A short Catechisme.*
11. *A booke of Matrimony.*
12. *A Christians New-yeares guise.*

2. Tome containes.

1. *A Jewell of Mirth.*

2. *Prin-*

2. *Principles of Christian Religion.*

3. *A Treatise of Fasting.*

4. *The Castle of comfort.*

5. *The soules solace.*

6. *The Tower of the faithfull.*

7. *The Christian Knight.*

8. *Homelies against Whooredome.*

9. *The Flowers of Prayers.*

10. *A sweete boxe of Prayers.*

11. *The sicke mans Medicine.*

12. *A Dialogue of Christs Nativity.*

13. *An Invektive against Adultery. Volumes in English, full fraught with learning and iudgement,*

ment, as they are divided.

3. Tome contains.

1. *An Epistle to the distressed servants of God.*

2. *A supplication to God for the restoring his Word.*

3. *The rising of the Popish Masse.*

4. *Common places of Scripture.*

5. *A comparison betwixt the Lords Supper, and the Papall Masse.*

6. *Articles of Religion confirmed by the authority of the Fathers.*

7. *The monstrous wages of  
the*

*the Romane Priests.*

8. *Romish Reliques.*

9. *Difference betwixt Gods Word, and Humane inventions.*

10. *Acts of Christ and Antichrist, with their lives and Doctrine.*

11. *Chronicles of Christ.*

12. *An abridgement of the New Testament.*

13. *Questions of the Holy Scripture.*

14. *The glorious triumph of Gods word.*

15. *In the praise of death: all these were Printed in the yeare 1564.*

Z

16. Po.

16. *Posfills upon all the  
Sundayes Gospels, in quar-  
to.*

17. *The Medicine for the  
Sicke, often Printed in octa-  
vo by it selfe.*

*James*





JAMES MOUNTAG

**V**hen you shall reade  
this worthy Prelate to  
be Bishop of *Winchester*, and  
Dean of the Kings Chappell,  
Z 2 and

and Prelate of the noble Order of the Garter, and privy Councillor to King *James*, know that he obtained these Titles and honors by his virtue and learning. To passe by his noble descent from the *Montacutes*, Earles of *Salisbury*: His Father was a Knight, that famous Sir *Edward* of *Boughton* in *Northampton shire*. His Grandfather was Councillor to King *Henry* the Eight; his Mother was the Sister of the elder famous Lord *Harington*: Hee had education in *Cambridge* answerable to his birth, where his learning was such, that the Vniversity bestowed both

both his Title, *Master of Arts*, as also *Doctor in Divinity* before the set time : And the Vniversity gained by him for that *Sidney-colledge* founded by *Francis*, Countesse of *Sussex*, his Aunt : he being Master of it, when as there were ill fents by the grounds lying about, dangerous and noysome, he brought Trumpinton water through a new-cut way into the Garden of the said Colledge, both to the health of that Colledge, and the whole Vniversity. His young yeeres were admirably well teasoned, which made him prove so famous after-

Z 3      wards,

wards ; For King *James* taking notice of him , presently swore him Chaplain in ordinary , and was made Deane of *Liechfield* , of the Kings Chappell, and presently after of *Worcester* , and not long after Lord Bishop of *Bath* , and *Wells*. In which while he sate for eight yeeres, he seemed to have those honours bestowed on him for the publicke good , rather than for himselfe ; so reverend was his carriage, and pious his life , and charitable his hands. The poore in that Hospitall lost a good maintainer , and all good men of  
that

that place a true Bishop. He repaired the Bishops Palace almost ruined, and furnished it with a Chappell, and gardens. His house at *Banovell* speaks his praise, and posterity wil never forget his charity to the Church of *Bath*, begun one hundred yeeres since by *Oliver* a Bishop, and chiefly now at his cost and charges finished. If death had not prevented, here hee had plac'd a Deane and Choyristers, and his two worthy brethren, *Henry* and *Sidney* did provide that his purpose should not be voyd. At last translated hee was to *VVin-*  
Z 4 *chester,*

*chester*, where he did not so much looke after new honours, as new burthens.

The House called *VVinchester-house* on the *Thames* side, speaks his praise for her beauty, which hee bestowed on her almost decayed. *Farnham* Castle also is not silent of his worth and praise, which did so much partake of his bounty.

He also adorned the Tower in the Castle of *VVindsor*, being his lot, as Prelate of the Garter; so that it is easily knowne, that in these works hee laid out above 5000. pounds sterling. He dyed at  
*Greene-*

*Greenwich* of a Dropsie, being aged 49. on the 13. of the Kallends of *August*, 1618. leaving behind him foure famous brethren, Knights; Sir *Edward* the eldest, Sir *Charles*, which buried him; Sir *Henry*, and Sir *Sidney* now living, Master of the Requests. He was not unmindfull of *Sidney* Colledge, but gave a yeerely stipend to the Library. He desired to be buried in *Bath*, where his Tombe is to be seene of Marble, and Alabaster: his family did not onely misse him, but the Universities, the Court, and Church; and his death grieved

ved the King mainly, for he loved him dearly for his care, integrity, sweetnesse of carriage, and learning. In a word, having lived a Reverend Father of our Church, and alwayes imitating the Piety of those renowned Fathers, Bishops, before him in the Primitive times, hee is with them laid to rest, expecting the reward of the just, at that great day of *Jesus* comming.

*William*





WILLIAM PERKINS.

**H**He place of this Divines birth was *Marf-ton*, not farre from the City of *Coventry*, in *Warwick-shire*:  
hee

he was brought up and polished in learning in the University of *Cambridge*, where he made in short space excellent prooffe and demonstration both of learning and piety ; so that he was not onely an excellent and diligent Preacher , but also a quicke and dextrous writer of many Treatises and Commentaries, which, for their worth were many of them translated into Latine, and sent beyond Sea, where they were, and to this day are well approved of: so that his fame was not onely in this Kingdome, but also in *France, Germany*, and the

the Low Countries, and in some parts of *Spaine*: for his workes many of them are in *French*, in high Dutch, and low Dutch, and his *Reformed Catholicke* translated into *Spanish*, rests yet unanswered by any of that side. This Divine was lame of his right hand, so that it was unfit to write withall, but what famous things hee did write with his left hand, not onely the Corporation of *Christs Colledge*, but also the whole *Vniversity of Cambridge* afford long and sufficient testimonies: But alas! he was taken from us in the vigour and

and strength of his age, being indeede, more fit for heaven than earth: hee sickned and dyed at *Cambridge*, in the yeare of Grace, 1602. not without many teares, and the griefe of all good men, being but aged 44. and had all the funerall solemnities and rites of the Vniversity, as did besit so learned a man.

His Workes are here in order set downe.

1. *A foundation of Christian Religion.*

2. *His Golden chaine, or a description of Divinity.*

3. *An*

3. *An Exposition on the Apostles Creed.*

4. *An Exposition of the Lords Prayer.*

5. *A Declaration of the state of Grace and Condemnation.*

6. *Cases of Conscience.*

7. *A discourse of the Tongue, done into Latine by Thomas Draxe.*

8. *Of the nature and practice of Repentance.*

9. *Of the meanes to dye well, in all states and times.*

10. *Of the combate of the flesh and spirit into Latine by Drax.*

11. *Of the course to live well.*

12. *A Treatise of Conscience.*

13. *The*

13. *The Reformed Catho-  
licke.*

14. *Of the true meanes to know  
Christ crucified, and the Graine  
of Mustard-seed into Latine, by  
Thomas Drax.*

15. *Of true VVealth.*

16. *Of the Idolatry of the last  
times.*

17. *Of GODS free grace,  
and of free will in Men.*

18. *Of mens callings.*

19. *Of Predestination in La-  
tine by the Author.*

20. *His Bible harmony.*

21. *A Dialogue of the worlds  
dissolution.*

*These*

These that follow, were  
set forth after the Au-  
thors death.

1. *Three bookes of the cases  
of Conscience, translated into  
Latine by Thomas Drax and  
Meyer.*

2. *Commentaries on the five  
first Chapters on the Gala-  
thians.*

3. *Of Christian Equity by  
Crashaw.*

4. *Of Mans Imagination,  
set forth by Thomas Peir-  
son.*

5. *Problemes against Cox,*  
A a in

*in Latine by himselfe, set forth by Samuel Ward.*

*6. The key of Propheſie, set forth by Thomas Tuke.*

*7. Commentaries upon the fifth, sixth, and seventh chapters of Matthew set forth by Thomas Peirson.*

*8. Commentaries on the three first chapters of the Apocalyps, by Robert Hill, & Tho. Peirson.*

*9. Of the temptation of Christ, Matt. from the 1. ver. to the 12. of the 4. chapter.*

*10. An exhortation to repentance.*

*11. Two excellent Treatises of Ministers calling, set out by Master Crashaw.*

*12. A commentary on Iudes Epistle,*



*Epistle, by Thomas Pickering.*

13. *Of poysoning a Treatise.*

14. *Against Prognosticks :  
an answer to a Countrey fel-  
low.*

15. *Of the houshold Discipline,  
in Latine by the Author, now  
Englished.*

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A a 2

*William*



WILL: WHITAKER.

**A**lthough those of the  
Church of *Rome* have  
had many rare Schollers  
which have confuted their  
erro-

erronious and superstitious Tenents, yet of late, scarce any have so convinced them as *Iuel* and *VWhittakers*. He was borne in *Lancashire*, and was sent to the Vniversity of *Cambridge*, and was admitted into that famous society of *Trinity* Colledge, where hee proved a famous Scholler, both in Tongues, and all manner of Theology; and so was made the Kings Professor of Divinity, and Master of *Saint Johns* Colledge, which preferment he long held; and in that space he had often combatings with many great Ro-

*mish* Priests and Iesuits ; as *Stapleton*, *Sanders*, *Reinolds*, and *Campian* ; with what successe any man of iudgement or discretion can easily discern, and not daunted with these combatants, hee set upon their chiefe *Goliath*, and Champion himselfe, even great *Bellarmino* the Cardinall, whose Arguments and Obiections he hath so succinctly and solidly answered, that all the Divines of *Europe* give him great praise; and if he had not beene taken away by death, hee had answered all the Tomes of *Bellarmino* exquisitely : However, I have heard  
it

it confest of English Papists themselves, which have bin in *Italy* with *Bellarmino* himselfe, that hee procured the true Portraicture and Effigies of this *Whitaker* to bee brought to him, which he kept in his study; for hee privately admired this man for his singular learning and ingenuity, and being asked of some of his friends Iesuites, Why hee would have the picture of that Heretique in his presence? hee would answer, *quod quamvis Hereticus esset & Adversarius, esset tamen Doctus Adversarius:* That although he was an Here-

*tique and his Adversary, yet he was a learned Adversary: To which I may iustly say, that hee was a pious man, and a solid Teacher, and dyed in peace and quietnesse of Conscience, to the griefe of all England, and especially of the Vniuersity of Cambridge, in the yeare of our Lord, 1595. and of his age forty seaven, and was buried at Cambridge, in St. Iohns Colledge, with great solemnity and funerall ornamenns besitting so great a learned man as he was, where in the same place you may reade his Epitaph, engraven,*

engraven, and set in Golden letters upon the Wall by his Sepulchre, in the Chappell of St. Johns Colledge: His workes are famous, and follow here truly registred.

1. *Against Thomas Stapleton a Papist his defence of Ecclesiasticall authority in three Bookes, with an authority of the Scriptures.*

2. *A solid refutation of Nicholas Sanders, his forty Demonstrations, that the Pope is not Antichrist, because hee is but one man, and there having beene two hundred Popes.*

3. *A*

3. *A Christian Answer to the tenne reasons of Edmund Campian the Jesuite.*

4. *A defence of Iohn Harding the Iesuite answered, and the tenne reasons of Edmund Campian, which hee offered to the Ministers of the Church of England.*

5. *Fragments of the old Heresies, which helpe to make up the Romane Church.*

6. *Theses propounded and defended at the Commencement at Cambridge, 1582.*

*The summe of which was, that that the Pope is the Antichrist spoken of in Scripture.*

7. *A disputation of the hly Scrip-*



*Scripture against the papists of this time, especially against Robert Bellarmine and Stapleton.*

8. *Certaine Lectures of the controversies of the Church, distributed into seven questions; a worke set forth after his death, by Iohn Allenson.*

9. *A controversie of counsels against Jesuites, especially Bellarmine, in sixe questions.*

10. *A Treatise of Originall sinne, in three bookes, against three bookes of Thomas Stapleton, of Universall Justification.*

11. *Lectures upon the controversie of the Romane Bishop, distributed into eight questions, chief-*

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*chiefely against Bellarmine.*

12. *His Cygnea Cantio, or his last Sermon to the Clergie at Cambridge 1595. with a true description of his life and death.*

13. *A translation of a booke of Iuel against Harding, in Latine.*

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FINIS.

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